The Newport Daily News
Is delivered, practically, to every residence in the city, and circulated thoroughly throughout the towns of Jamestown, Middletown and Portsmouth.

Newport Daily News.

FARM FOR SALE, West Main Rd. Portsmouth.
Within ten minutes' walk of depot; 14 acres, new house (9 rooms), barn, wagon house and shop combined. Price $4,000, on easy terms; chance seldom offered.
Daniel Watson, Sole Agent,
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ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Modern and Antique
FURNITURE.
Old Dutch and English Silver.
Upholstering in All Its Branches.
91 John Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

POWELL'S
Cream of Rose and Almonds.
For chapped face and hands. There is nothing better.
F. L. POWELL,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STREETS.

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

HOT SPRINGS ON FIRE.

Business Section of the Town Destroyed.

Big Hotels in Danger, and Loss of Life Possible.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—A special from Hot Springs, Ark., says that an uncontrollable fire has been raging in that city since 4 o'clock this morning. At 6 o'clock four blocks of buildings had been consumed. Among the buildings destroyed were a number of boarding-houses, and it is feared that a large number of persons have been burned to death. At 9 o'clock it was known that at least eight persons had lost their lives in the flames, and it is believed this number will be increased.

The fire started in the business portion of the city, and as the streets are very narrow and nearly all the buildings are constructed of wood the flames spread rapidly, and soon beyond the control of the fire department. The latter is not well organized, and its equipment is not sufficient to cope with an active conflagration. The alarm was sounded throughout the entire city, and in many of the big hotels the guests became panic-stricken and rushed from the buildings in their night clothing.

At 10 o'clock the fire was still raging, and the occupants of the Arlington Hotel were beginning to vacate the premises, as it was feared that the hotel would soon be a victim of the flames. The hotel property is valued at $250,000, and is but slightly insured. It has about two hundred guests and a force of one hundred employes. The other large hotels in danger of destruction are the Eastman, valued at $1,000,000, and the Park Hotel, valued at $750,000. At 10:30 o'clock the occupants of the latter were becoming alarmed, and as the firemen seemed totally unable to combat the flames it was decided that the guests should seek other quarters. The Eastman is constructed of brick, and is one of the largest hostelries in the West.

At 10 o'clock nearly every business building in the little city of ten thousand inhabitants had been destroyed, together with a number of residences, boarding houses, bath houses, livery stables and offices. No estimate of the financial loss can be made at present, but it is believed that it will exceed $1,000,000, and of this amount scarcely one quarter is covered by insurance. Owing to the great excitement and panic, the names of the persons who perished in the flames have not been learned, but a search is being made for their bodies, and their names will be announced as soon as identified.

Now Under Control.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Another special from Hot Springs at 11 o'clock stated that the fire was under control. The burned district aggregates nearly five business blocks, including ten stores and about twenty-five dwellings and fifty bath houses. The last message makes no mention of loss of life. The telegraph wires are in bad condition, and communication is exceedingly difficult. There is now no danger to hotel property.

THE SAME EARTHQUAKE.

Another Version of the Destruction of a Persian Town.

LONDON, Feb 22.—A despatch from Odessa to the Standard says the town of Koutchat, near Astrabad, Persia, has been swallowed by an earthquake, and several thousand persons have perished. This seems to be another version of the report conveyed in a Teheran despatch to the Times on January 29, of the destruction of the town of Kuchan, whereby about two thousand persons were killed.

MATTRESSES
Made over.
FURNITURE
Re-upholstered.
CARPETS
Put down.
W. F. Spingler & Son,
Prospect Hill Street,
Two doors below the Avenue.

CARD.
Before purchasing Carpet for the spring, you are invited to examine our stock, which comprises everything desirable in quality and price.
We are showing a complete line of Axminsters, Moquette, Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries and Ingrains direct from the largest mills in the country.
A. C. TITUS & CO.,
225 to 229 Thames Street.

WITHOUT SPECIAL DISPLAY.

Quiet Celebration of the Washington Anniversary.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—There was no unusual feature in the celebration of Washington's birthday today. Flags are flying from all the public and many private buildings, and the wholesale business houses, banks, exchanges and public offices are closed; the newspapers suspended their evening editions, and the bells were rung at sunrise, noon and sunset. The governor held a public reception at the state house from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., which was attended by people from all over the state, and many patriotic and social organizations held their annual reunions. In the Old South meeting house there were the usual literary exercises, the address being by Rev. Charles G. Ames, and Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America," reciting that composition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed today with as much spirit as usual in this city. In the early hours there was a sharp, biting wind, making out-of-door exercises exceedingly unpopular. The city bore a holiday appearance, in the display of flags and bunting. Travel on the elevated and surface roads was small, and the streets were nearly deserted. The public buildings and the big offices were closed, and very little business was transacted down town. Old Glory waved gloriously on the water, and along the river front the display was general and the effect beautiful.

BOLD BANK BURGLARS.

Connecticut Institution Robbed by Three Men.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 22.—At 1:20 o'clock this morning the Thomaston Savings Bank was blown up by three burglars, who entered the building and with the use of dynamite blew open the outside safe, riddling it. The safe door was blown against the ceiling, eighteen feet away. The burglars got away with $2,000, dropped $900 in coin in one place, $100 in another, and $50 in a third place, leaving $950 in their possession. The money was partly in deposit boxes, belonging to patrons of the institution.

Watchman Trott of the Seth Thomas Clock Company saw the men about 1 o'clock. He called up the residence of Mr. Bradstreet, which is connected with the factory by private telephone. Mr. Bradstreet notified Mr. Woodruff, who, with Mr. Bradstreet, Mr. Lennon of Thomaston and Dr. Bradstreet of Meriden, hastily went down toward the bank. The explosion had been heard about ten minutes before they arrived. One of the burglars was standing near a window of the bank on the outside of the building; another was standing over at the corner of the clock shop, and the third was inside. When the four men approached, one of the burglars ordered them to hold up their hands. They retreated, as they were not armed. The third burglar soon came out of the bank, and the three men with their booty crossed the bridge and started on foot down the track of the Naugatuck railroad toward Waterbury. One of them was a slim man, and the other two were medium sized.

At 3 A. M. the Thomaston people organized a party for pursuit, which thus far has been unsuccessful. It is thought that the men had a team waiting in the road down the track. The bank is in a building by itself, and the burglars forced an entrance, a sledge hammer, a pick axe and two bits being found at the scene of the burglary. It is said that one of the burglars took the express train from Waterbury at 4 A. M. for Boston.

At the recent electric road hearing in Tiverton, ex Mayor James F. Jackson of Fall River, formerly counsel for the town, did not represent the Globe street railway, the applicants for a location, but rather a new company, which is itself looking for a franchise in the town, and proposes, if it obtains one, to go to work at once.

AT VARIANCE.

Prohibitory Convention in Trouble over the Platform.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—The Prohibitionists are having a very lively state convention, with a prospect that it may last all day. A hard fight is being waged by Rev. J. H. Larry for a broader platform.

The convention was called to order by James A. Williams, chairman of the state central committee, who presented Hon. Henry B. Metcalf as temporary chairman. William G. Lawton was chosen temporary secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. M. J. Talbot, D. D.

A committee on credentials was appointed, and presented the list of delegates, including the following from Newport county:

Jamestown—W. H. Gardner, Rev. G. B. Smith.

Middletown—R. G. Grinnell, A. J. Grinnell, E. H. Peckham, Miss Bertha Peckham.

Newport—W. B. Franklin, A. W. Luther, John Vars, E. O. Riggs, A. M. Bailey, W. H. Arnold, B. W. Pearce, G. C. Barker, J. C. Brown, H. R. Storer, W. S. Brownell, W. P. Boffum, C. H. Taber.

Portsmouth—E. A. Sisson, H. W. Church, B. B. White, P. Macomber.

Little Compton, Tiverton and New Shoreham did not send delegates.

Mr. Metcalf headed off Mr. Larry by appointing a committee on resolutions. Mr. Larry objected, but the convention endorsed the appointment of the committee. Mr. A. W. Luther was named as a member but declined to serve.

While the platform was being prepared, addresses were made by the chairman, George W. Nasmyth of Albany and Mr. Fogg of Brown University.

The platform presented by the committee endorsed the national platform, urged the suppression of the sale of liquor, referred to the adoption of the gambling law by last year's legislature, asserted that the cure for municipal corruption can only come by abolishing the saloons, favored to a limited degree labor agitation, and asserted the right of minorities to representation.

Mr. Larry began his opposition at once, and after a long discussion a recess was taken at noon, without the adoption of a platform.

MAYOR OF DES MOINES ON TRIAL.

Charged with Selling a Monopoly of the Gambling Business.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 22.—Mayor Hills was placed on trial before the council yesterday. It is charged by four policemen that he disposed of certain privileges for money which went into his own pocket. The other parties to these transactions, it is charged, are two notorious gamblers. The main effort was to establish that the mayor had told certain gamblers that they must make their peace with certain other gamblers, to whom the mayor has sold a monopoly of the business. The policemen who made the charges were discharged by the mayor for alleged failure in performance of orders to close up gambling houses.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN LOUISIANA.

Party of Hunters Perishes in the Woods Near New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—Among the casualties of the snowstorm was the freezing to death of a party of hunters in the woods of the Alliance plantation, about fourteen miles below New Orleans. Four men set out for a day's hunt in the woods, under the guidance of John Bannister, a colored guide. No fears were entertained when the men remained out all night, but when they did not return next day, a searching party went out, and after much difficulty in wading through the snow drifts the four unfortunate men were found frozen to death.

29th January, 1895.
NOTICE!
☞ We beg to inform the public that on account of repairs in the building we shall not be able to open our establishment for some time longer. Respectfully,
Kazanjian & Co.,
Kazanjian Block, Bellevue Avenue.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES.

Annual Session of the Rhode Island Convention.

[Special despatch to the Daily News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—The Rhode Island convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies is in session in the Union Congregational Church here today, with a large attendance of delegates from the societies throughout the state.

The early morning was occupied in receiving reports from secretaries and superintendents of junior work, giving statistics of the various societies. This was followed by a question box on junior work, conducted by Percy J. S. Ryan, superintendent of junior work in New York. Following this came a discussion of the students' volunteer movement, in which Mr. Richard M. Vaughan of Brown University spoke of "Its Genesis;" Sumner M. Lincoln, of "Its History," and Robert W. Drawbridge on "Its Relations to the Christian Endeavor Movement." This was followed by an address by Rev. Lawrence Phelps of Berkeley Temple Institute, Boston, on "Four-on years' Service for Christ and the Church."

The afternoon session began with a junior rally, conducted by Mr. Ryan. This was followed by an address by Mrs. Frances E. Clarke of Boston. Later Rev. Mr. Clarke, president of the united society, made an address on "The Christian Endeavor Outlook for 1895." There was an open parliament on "What is your society doing for missions and associate members." The last speaker was Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of East Boston, on "The Duty of the Christian Endeavor Society."

AMERICA AND HAWAII.

Philadelphia's Officers and Government Officials Interchange Courtesies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Herald's correspondent in Honolulu, writing under date of February 8, says: Since the Philadelphia's arrival here divers have partially examined the bottom of the ship, finding a growth of four inches of grass and seaweed and a heavy attachment of barnacles, especially on the propellers, which accounts for the vessel's slow passage from San Francisco.

Rear Admiral Beardslee, commander-in-chief, accompanied by his staff, called on the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, the United States Minister, the president of the republic, and the commissioners from Portugal, Egypt and France. Shortly after the ship's arrival the adjutant general of the Hawaiian forces called on the admiral, to make arrangements for the visit of President Dole. On the 5th of February the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by the minister of finance and the attorney general, visited the Philadelphia, and on February 6 President Dole, accompanied by the minister of the interior and the adjutant general, called on the admiral, receiving all the honors prescribed by the navy regulations.

IN DEFENSE OF THE TURKS.

General Lew Wallace Believes Armenian Atrocities Exaggerated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—General Lew Wallace lectured last night on Turkey and the Turks. The audience was large, and many Armenians were present, who expected to hear an attack on the Turks and the Sultan and to listen to another story of Armenian atrocities. In this they were disappointed. The gist of the lecture was a defense of the Turks, and General Wallace said he believed the tales of horror had been much exaggerated. He eulogized the Sultan, whom, he said, he had learned to love and respect as a personal friend. He praised the personal peculiarities of the Turks, and said the people should suspend judgment on the stories of massacre by the Turks and Kurds until the report of the international commission is received. He said it is only a new phase of an old story of a religious feud. Several times hisses were heard. General Wallace also praised the Armenians as a brave and peaceful people. The Armenians, he said, are born merchants and mechanics, while the Turks possess neither characteristic. The Armenians say they will prepare an answer to General Wallace's address.

NOT HELD IN FAVOR.

French in Madagascar Incensed Against a Former American Consul.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Central News has received mail advices from Tamatav, saying that the French are incensed to the point of violence against ex-United States Consul Waller, believing that his representations caused the United States government to withdraw its instructions to the new consul, Mr. Wetter, to obtain recognition through the French resident. A week prior to the French occupation of Tamatav, the report says, the French soldiers entered the premises of an American negro of high character, named John Dublin, with whom Mr. Waller is temporarily stopping. Dublin was absent at the time, and the natives about the house fled in terror at the approach of the soldiers. Waller remained, and one of the soldiers drew a knife, saying: "Why do you not run like the rest?" Waller sprang to his feet and seized the chair upon which he had been sitting, and declared that he would brain the soldier if he came a step further toward him. The soldiers then left. Mr. Waller has submitted the matter to the United States consul.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

Howgate Jury Still Kept Out by the Presiding Judge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Howgate jury, which was locked up all night, has not yet agreed upon a verdict. At 11:20 o'clock this morning the foreman notified Judge Comas that there was no probability of an agreement. The judge, however, refused to discharge them, and ordered a recess till 4 o'clock.

SURPRISED BY NATIVES.

Three Hundred French Soldiers Killed on the African Gold Coast.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Quotidien Illustre prints a report, with reservations, that Colonel Monteil's expedition has been surprised and attacked by natives at Grand Bassam, on the African gold coast, and three hundred men killed. The remaining half of the force, the report says, were driven from their line of march, and their retreat is said to be cut off. The authorities have no news confirming this report.

An evening dress suit if properly cut, made, trimmed in the right style, and good quality should do any ordinary man a number of years. If you want such a suit and up to date, go to
COMMERFORD,
235 Thames St.

Spring Opening!
In soft and stiff
HATS,
IN ALL THE LEADING SHAPES, AT
W. K. R. HOLM'S - 300 Thames Street.
Third store north of Postoffice.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was more generally observed in Newport today than for many years past. The schools, public offices, banks and government stations observed the day as a general holiday, and a number of the local mercantile establishments and stores had a half holiday in the afternoon. Flags were flying from the school and engine houses, public buildings, business blocks, club headquarters and many private residences. The Old Colony steamboats were covered with flags, and the Constellation, Minneapolis and other United States vessels in the harbor were "dressed" in full holiday hunting in honor of the day. The new state flag, a blue ground with a fouled anchor and stars in yellow, was thrown to the breeze for the first time from the state house.

The gun squad of the Newport Artillery, under Major Herbert Bliss, fired a national salute from City wharf at noon, and salutes were also fired from the Constellation and Minneapolis.

The principal celebration was in the afternoon, when the local militia, with guests from Bristol, Fall River and New Bedford, made a street parade and were reviewed by Quartermaster General Dennis in front of the state armory, the naval reserve torpedo company acting as hosts of the local military companies, the naval reserves and distinguished state, city and militia officials.

After the review the naval reserves will hold a reception in the armory, the visiting companies will be given an opportunity to go about the city and see whatever there is to be seen at this time of year, and at 5:30 o'clock will be assembled at the armory to march to Masonic Hall, where a collation will be served by the reserves. The menu, which has been prepared by Caterer McGowan of the Naugatuck, will include consommé, turkey, escalloped oysters, ham, tongue, vegetables, chicken, celery and lettuce salads, cake, ice cream, coffee and cigars. Provision has been made for three hundred and fifty guests.

The celebration by the reserves will be concluded by a ball in the armory, the grand march beginning at 9 o'clock. The program includes twenty dances, which are severally dedicated as follows: Grand march and quadrille, to our friends; polka, to our governor; double lancers, to our mayor; waltz, to our city fathers; centennial quadrille, to our Artillery friends; schottische, to our commander; quadrille, to our Massachusetts friends; naval reserves, to our Bristol friends; lancers, to our company; polka, to our ensigns; quadrille, to our absent friends; waltz, to the United States navy; double lancers, to our marines; polka, to the Miantonomoh; centennial quadrille, to our marcel; waltz, to Company B; lancers, to our petty officers; schottische, to our buglers; quadrille, to our boat crews; Sicilian circle, come to our next.

The Newport Artillery will have its usual Washington's birthday ball this evening at the armory on Clarke street, the Newport orchestra furnishing music and Mr. William H. Allen prompting. Colonel A. A. Barker will be floor manager, Sergeant George S. Flagg assistant floor manager, and Lieutenant George W. Tripp, Lieutenant Silas B. Hazard, Corporal George Melville, and Privates Charles H. Barlow, George H. Spooner and J. G. Manley, aids.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.
$3. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.00 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOE.
LADIES'
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75
BEST PONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by
J. M. SWAN, 204 Thames St.

BALL PROGRAMS
At the Daily News Office.

JUST RECEIVED,
Spring Styles
—IN—
HEADGEAR
See Our New Styles in Derby and Soft
HATS.
Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 Thames St. 208

Removal Sale!
Now is the Time to Buy Groceries
AT
HARD TIMES PRICES!
I have a large stock of Canned Goods and Groceries, that I will sell at a reduced price to save expense of moving and to close out odds and ends.
Until close I put I will sell Teas, Crackers and Canned Goods at previously quoted prices.
For a good bit of CHEE E go to
LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.,
Telephone. 25 FRANKLIN STREET.

Our "Annual Sale"
NOW GOING ON.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at a Great Reduction.
Seabury Co
214 THAMES STREET.

AT
The Bee Hive
You will find a choice assortment of
SILK WAISTS,
The prices of which are lower than heretofore

We call your special attention to our new styles in
Satteen Waists.
Lot 1. A fine quality satteen, at 50c. A decided bargain.
Lot 2. A very fine quality satteen at the very low price of $1.20.
Lot 3. A very nobby waist at 75c.
Lot 4. Navy blue striped at 33c. worth 50c.

This Morning's News.

TURKISH OPPRESSION.

Case of a Boston Armenian an Example.

Fears that Recent Wholesale Massacres May Be Repeated.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The following letter, dated Tiflis, Jan. 18, has been received from a special correspondent sent from here to investigate atrocities said to have been perpetrated upon Armenians:

"If there is any lingering doubt in the Western world as to the main facts of the Sassoun massacre, there is none here, not even among people who have scant liking for Armenian people or Armenian traits of character. It is believed here that the sultan will order some sort of reform in the method of governing Armenia, but that it will be merely a husk and not a kernel of corn no one here has any doubt. Armenians will not be satisfied with a few promises.

"If the great powers do not interfere there will be a wholesale emigration, or the more radical of the revolutionary leaders will push things to the extreme, and we shall have a repetition of the nameless atrocities which have chilled the blood of civilized humanity.

"Let it not be supposed that the promise of interference by the Christian powers has had any effect in lessening the activity of the revolutionary leaders. On the contrary, these leaders were never more active than at present, as they realize the value of the opportunity that has now come in their way.

"To such an extent has the fear of the revolutionary movement taken hold of the officials of Turkey that Americans and Englishmen find it almost impossible to travel in any part of Armenia, however remote from the vilayet of Bitlis.

"Diplomacy" in Turkey.

"The case of H. Jeknavorian shows the value of an American passport to an Armenian. Mr. Jeknavorian is now in Tiflis, instead of being at the bedside of his dying mother in his native town of Ordou, on the Turkish coast of the Black sea. This man emigrated to America 10 years ago, and in time became an American citizen. During the past four years he has been in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric company at Boston. Last autumn he received word that his aged mother was very ill at Ordou, and probably would not live much longer.

"With part of his savings the young man bought a phonograph, with a few pieces of music, and set off to visit his mother. He intended to exhibit the phonograph as a curiosity. On his arrival in Constantinople by a French steamer from Marseilles he went ashore to obtain a teskere to allow him to visit Ordou. A teskere is a sort of road permit issued to all persons who travel in Turkey.

"As soon as the officials discovered that he was of American birth they refused to issue a teskere. He then applied to the American consul general, Luther Short, who referred him to the American minister, Mr. Terrell. Mr. Terrell not only refused to help him in any way, but advised him to go back to America at once, saying that the Turkish government would not issue teskeres to American citizens of Armenian birth.

"Mr. Jeknavorian asserts that Mr. Terrell said: 'I shall not go to the Turkish government and beg permission for you to go to Ordou. I have had enough of that. Armenian Americans are coming to me all the time, and I am tired of asking favors for them from the Turkish government.'

"The American Armenian then went to the Greek minister to ask assistance in procuring a teskere. The Greek minister could do nothing, as the applicant was not a Greek. Jeknavorian continued his voyage on the French steamer as far as Batoum, passing within plain sight of the place where his mother lay dying. He is now making a livelihood by exhibiting his phonograph. He has no connection with the Armenian Revolutionary society, and asserts that he can prove this by friends in Boston. One hearing his story is impressed with its truth.

The Quarantine Fake.

"Concerning the alleged atrocities and the state of affairs generally in Armenia I am enabled to convey some idea of the difficulties that would be encountered in prosecuting any sort of investigation or getting at the real facts of the case.

"Take, to begin with, the cholera quarantine, which is being enforced in various portions of the sultan's dominions in such a manner as to draw a net around the districts of Armenia, in which the atrocities are alleged to have occurred, and to keep away from the scene of the outrages and from those who could throw any light on the subject all independent investigators.

"It is announced that cholera exists in Van, Bitlis and Moosh, and that strict quarantine regulations must therefore be enforced. Now, it is certainly a peculiar circumstance that cholera should have happened to break out at this season of the year in the region of the Sassoun massacres and nowhere else in Asia Minor. Who is to prove or disprove the statement that the disease is raging in those snowclad and practically inaccessible mountain fastnesses?

"Now it is pretty thoroughly understood that even international courtesy must bow to quarantine law. So when we are told that an epidemic of cholera has suddenly made its appearance in the region of the Sassoun massacre, even a blind man can see that is meant to delay and obstruct the work of the Turkish commission of inquiry. It is believed here that the Turks, forced to the wall by the foreign delegates on the commission, threw up this last obstruction and hoisted the yellow flag upon it. Even a foreign delegate could not ignore a cholera quarantine or find means to evade it.

"No information has been vouchsafed as to the form in which the cholera epidemic has manifested itself in the Sassoun mountains. One is forced to believe that it is raging among the rocks and mountain peaks, like a snowstorm, for, as a matter of fact, there are no human beings in the Sassoun mountains at the present time for any sort of disease to feed upon. Those who were not killed in the massacre have long since fled to other parts of the country, and those who did not have sense enough to flee have been clapped into jail.

"Of course there are many persons in and around Moosh who know what took place in the Sassoun mountains last autumn, and a good effective cholera quarantine will prevent them from getting at the commission or the commission from getting at them.

"It is argued that if the Turks have succeeded in repairing the damages to the Sassoun villages there is no reason why the commission should not be allowed to visit the scene of the massacre, but the refusal of the Turks to allow any one to travel through the Sassoun country and the timely quarantine suggest that the money sent to rebuild the destroyed villages has been stolen, or that the snow was so deep before the money arrived that nothing could be done.

"In that case the bodies of the butchered Christians are lying unburied under the snow. The Turks will take good care that they reach the scene first in the spring and clear away all traces of the massacre before indignant Christianity insists upon sending in an independent investigating commission. The Turks are reasonably safe until April, and by that time their marvelous ingenuity may find a way out of the difficulty.

"Even without the cholera quarantine it would be practically impossible for the commission to make any real headway until spring, owing to the intense cold and the great amount of snow in Armenia. Water tossed into the air in exposed places comes down frozen into ice, and the moisture from a man's breath freezes his beard into a solid mass in less than a minute. As the Russian mountains are much higher, the state of the weather may be imagined."

QUEER "REPAIRS."

Evidence That Things Are Going Wrong at Mare Island Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The Evening Bulletin gives publicity to a scandal that is said to be agitating the naval officers at Mare island. The Bulletin asserts that charges have been made against the construction and repair department at the navy yard, and that an investigation committee has been ordered here by the secretary of the navy. A report recently made by Admiral Beardslee is said to be the cause of the investigation.

It is hinted that poor and cheap material and poor workmanship have characterized recent repairs made at Mare island. The cruiser Philadelphia and the gunboats Yorktown and Bennington and the cruiser Boston, all of which are reported disabled, were very recently overhauled at Mare island. The Bennington, which is en route from San Diego to Colombia, is crippled, and will be held at Acapulco for repairs. The Yorktown, which is on the China station, is also crippled. The Boston is again back at Mare island undergoing repairs.

The Philadelphia, on which over $50,000 was expended in repairs at Mare island, broke down on her first cruise after leaving the yards. She was badly beaten on her cruise to Honolulu by the steamer Australia. Her starboard engines were disabled and her port engines badly strained.

Admiral Beardslee reported these facts to Washington. The Bulletin asserts, and accompanying his report were severe strictures on the methods prevailing at Mare Island.

Diamond Thief Came to Grief.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A man claiming to be Joseph T. Keepers, a dealer in diamonds, yesterday called at the establishment of Fox & Co., and asked to be shown some diamonds. As the clerk put the tray on the counter, Keepers caught it up and ran away with it. He was finally captured. A search revealed 15 diamonds, valued in the aggregate at $750, in addition to 6500 turquoises, valued at 25 cents each. He stated in court that he lived somewhere in New Jersey.

Affirmative Won.

WORCESTER, Feb. 22.—A joint debate between the Summer club of the high school and the Bancroft club of the Y. M. C. A. was held last evening. The subject for discussion was: "Ought Secret Societies to Be Tolerated?" The debate was won by the Summer club, which had the affirmative.

Banquet, Reception and Parade.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—General Booth arrived in Providence yesterday. The welcome to the general was very enthusiastic. A banquet and reception were tendered Booth by local clergy after the lecture. A street parade occurred last evening.

McPherson Acquitted.

BANGOR, Feb. 22.—The jury in the case of Gilbert McPherson, charged with arson, returned a verdict of not guilty. The courtroom was crowded. The verdict was received with loud applause, and Chief Justice Peters thereupon ordered the courtroom cleared.

Horsemen Disappointed.

HAVERHILL, Feb. 22.—The Kenoza park management announces that there will be no racing here during the coming season. The city government gave notice that it would allow no pooling, and horsemen refuse to come unless they are allowed the pooling privilege.

Boiler Flew to the Third Story.

BIDDEFORD, Feb. 22.—An eight horse-power boiler in John F. Smith's woodshop exploded, tore out the front of the building, went through the ceiling and lodged in the third story. Nobody was injured by the explosion. The damage is slight.

Pencil Pushers Enjoy Themselves.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 22.—The Lawrence Press club held its 10th annual banquet last night. The affair was a notable success, about 90 members and guests being present. There were toasts, music and other appropriate features.

Boston Depot Robbed.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—At the Highland depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, while the station agent was absent, a man broke in and rifled the money drawer of $27 and a number of passes. The thief escaped.

A Self-Confessed Robber.

DERBY, Conn., Feb. 22.—Thomas Welsh, aged 17, has confessed that he and Thomas Galway were the two who committed the highway robbery on Mrs. Almon Beers in Shelton. They were bound over to the superior court.

Almost Reached the Century Mark.

WESTERLY, R. I., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Lucy Hendey of Charleston died yesterday, aged 99 years 7 months 7 days. She leaves children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, there being five of the latter now living.

Sons of Veterans Feasted.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Over 300 delegates, attending the state encampment of the Sons of Veterans in this city, attended a banquet at the American House last night. Division Commander Goulding presided.

CONCORD'S BIG SHOW.

Witnessed and Applauded by Fifty Thousand Citizens and Visitors.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 22.—The mid-winter carnival, which took place in this city, was a grand success in every particular. The business houses and blocks, as well as a large number of private residences, were decorated extensively. Flags and bunting were also displayed on the state house.

Extra trains were run on all the railroads and thousands were brought to the city. The crowd of people in the city was the largest ever seen in Concord on a winter's day, and was estimated at 50,000.

The line formed on South Main street, and precisely at 1 o'clock, the time set for the procession to start, the word forward was given by the chief marshal, G. Scott Locke.

There were several bands in the line besides drum corps. The pageant was

A Magnificent Spectacle,

and as it passed up the street the fine turnouts, the floats and the elaborate trade exhibits were cheered by the spectators. There were nearly 700 horses and more than 3000 people in the line. The procession was nearly two miles in length and it required about 60 minutes for it to pass.

The first division was in command of James C. Norris. Some of the attractive features of this division were a police team drawn by eight horses and containing the wives of the local police officers, who were dressed in blue capes, white helmets, white gloves, with badges and billies; Wonolancet club sleigh, drawn by four horses, and contained 41 members of the association dressed in the club colors; a barge from the state industrial school contained 112 boys from that institution; an English drag and six horses and ladies represented the First National bank; Concord high school float had Miss Cricklatt as "Queen Carnival," with ladies and gentlemen in waiting; eight students of the Dartmouth medical college were prominent in green and white in a coach of like colors, and the South End Sportsmen's camp team was drawn by four horses.

George S. Milton was marshal of the second division, and the chief features were: "Uncle Sam," Traverse coaster from Farmington; Mrs. G. L. Theobald and party, dressed in white, milk white horses and decorations; F. A. Palmer of Manchester, double team; tandem, Miss Dadman and party; C. C. Goss, Pittsfield, black pair, yellow decorations; Grand Canton Wildey No. 1, pair of boys; S. P. Hunt-ss, boat sleigh.

And Still They Come.

Third division—Harley B. Robey, marshal, had the following attractions: Bertha N. Dutton, Russian tow cutter, orange trimmings; W. E. Spalding, single team; Ethel Blanchard, ladies' driving team; Maggie McIntire, pony, white trimmings; Miss Abera, cutter, light blue decorations; W. F. Cate and J. E. McShane, tandems, and Miss Kenrick, pony team.

The comical features were: Representation of the banishment of Queen Lil; Mayor of Sewall's Falls; Professor Weese Wing's Symphony; Hopkinton Darktown fire brigade; a large black ox drawing an apparatus 150 years old; Honolulu Sand Bank Guards, 20 men; Agony Band, Disappointed Band, Bog Road Museum and three-legged policeman.

Fourth division—Robert H. Rolfe, marshal. This section contained the trade exhibits, in which nearly every retail and wholesale house was represented.

After the procession had passed over the route it was reviewed by the judges.

Last evening there was a grand athletic carnival at the opera house, participated in by Boston and Manchester professionals and local semi-professional and amateur wrestlers, boxers and kickers. There was also a display of fireworks at the corner of Main and Central streets.

Ex-Governor of New Hampshire Dead.

EPPING, N. H., Feb. 22.—Ex-Governor Benjamin F. Prescott died yesterday, after a long sickness, at the age of 81 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth class of '66; was admitted to the bar; was editor of The Independent Democrat at Concord during the war; was elected secretary of state in 1872-73 and '75, and was governor in 1877-78. In 1880 he was chairman of the state delegation to the Republican national convention. From 1887 to 1876 he was a member of the railroad commission. Governor Prescott was a trustee of Dartmouth and president of the board of trustees of the Agricultural college.

On Beacon Hill.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The house passed over the veto of the governor the bill to remove restrictions on the fishing for shad and alewives in the Merrimack. The house rejected the bill to pension city laborers in Boston. The committee on roads and bridges reported a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for state highways this year. The committee reported against a bill to pension Grand Army men in the employ of the police department of Boston who have been on the force 15 years and are veterans of the war. Mr. Tennah introduced a resolution on the death of Frederick Douglass.

Freshies' Gun Spiked.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 22.—It has been a custom at Wesleyan for the freshmen to fire a cannon on the eve of Washington's birthday as indicative of their emancipation from sophomore rule. This year the freshmen hid the cannon, but the sophomores learned where it was hid and succeeded in spiking it. In addition an attempt was made to abduct the freshmen leader. Six sophomores attacked him, but he was spirited away by his classmates and is still in hiding.

Mrs. Harrigan's Dishonest Neighbor.

CANTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Bridget Harrigan, who recently won a suit for damages brought against the town on account of injuries sustained by falling on the ice, was paid $500 Wednesday as a part of the sum awarded. The next morning the money had vanished. Officers found $191 and the remnants of a purse in the house of Mrs. Maloney, who was sent to jail in default of bail.

Grand Jury Will Deal With Him.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 22.—In the district court, V. A. Doudiera, a government witness in the case of the commonwealth against George Dumas for keeping liquor for sale illegally, was caught in the act of perjury. Dumas was discharged, and Doudiera was bound over in the sum of $2000 to await the action of the grand jury in May.

Against Resubmission.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 22.—Representative Patten of Bath and Editor Jeffreys of the Biddeford Expose appeared before the judiciary committee for the submission of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people. Several others appeared in opposition. The committee voted unanimously against the proposition.

Debated Pension Question.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Boston college last night debated: "That pensions should not be granted by the government to those who have other means of support." W. S. C. Healey and John Kirby represented the affirmative, and W. J. Hasson and P. S. Cunniff the negative. The gold medal was awarded to John Kirby.

Strikers Are Hopeful.

OLNEYVILLE, R. I., Feb. 22.—The strike situation here remains unchanged, except that the strikers claim to have received intimation from the manufacturers that conciliatory measures will be proposed.

Corner Stone Laid.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The laying of the corner stone of the Swedish Congregational church was performed here yesterday by Rev. P. Vincombis, assisted by a large number of visiting clergymen.

New England Briefs.

Moses Kimball, founder of the Boston Museum, is dead.

Democrats of Rockland, Me., elected delegates favorable to Samuel A. Keyes.

A Bath (Me.) man has a sleigh about 100 years old, and it has been in use all this winter.

Ames' picture, "Death-Bed of Daniel Webster," was presented to the Bostonian society.

The president has signed the act providing for the erection of a public building at Brockton.

The sawmill of G. H. Littlefield at Ogunquit, Me., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3000.

A large wildcat was captured in Dexter, Me., the first one seen or captured in that place for many years.

Captain Samuel C. Higgins of West Gorham, Me., who recently celebrated his 101st birthday, died in that town.

Mrs. Lydia Ormsbee of Seekonk, R. I., recently celebrated her 98th birthday. She still retains her faculties to a wonderful degree.

Members of the Bosworth (Me.) post Grand Army, tendered Department Commander-elect William H. Green a complimentary dinner.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) judge handed down an important decision. He declares that oyster grounds and oysters are subject to mortgages in that state.

The Republicans of Bath nominated R. D. Hibber as a candidate for mayor, and the Citizens and Democrats named S. T. Snipe for the same office.

It is claimed that the verdict of $37.68 damages, given by the jury in Oxford (Me.) county recently against a man for killing a dog, breaks the record.

Joseph W. Thayer, recently chosen department commander of the Massachusetts Grand Army, was tendered a reception at Lynn by Robert Winthrop post.

During the past few days crows have been very numerous about Hartford. They have been forced to leave the woods in quest of food on account of the cold weather and deep snow.

WHAT TWO SAW.

Possibly there is nothing in it. Probably you will say that it is impossible that there could be more than nothing in it. Yet for days and days and night after night it never left my thoughts, nor can I drive it from me. And now, after a lapse of ten years, I have but to close my eyes and it is all just as real to me as though it had happened yesterday.

'Twas a glorious starlit night in May, and my friend and I were stretched out on rugs in the garden of the old rectory, smoking our after dinner cigar, when he suggested that I go into the church and play for him. We went in through the choirroom door, of which I had a key, and going to the organ I began to play, while my friend stood on the bench beside me looking out over the church, which was lighted solely by the moonbeams that stole in through the stained glass windows. I was playing little wisps of melody and scraps of old familiar tunes, when my friend said quietly:

"I see shadows moving about in one pew and out at another, and then disappearing in darkened corners. I wonder if they can be the shades of past parishioners who have come back to visit the place where they have so often hoped and prayed?"

I smiled at his conceit and went on playing, when suddenly placing his hand on my shoulder he said, agitatedly:

"Look! Is that a man?"

I turned and looked where he was pointing, and saw, or thought I saw, what seemed to be a man, dressed in an old blouse and trousers of some light colored material, half standing and half kneeling in the center of the church. There was a nimbus of light above his head, and he was looking straight at me with eyes protruding from their sockets.

"Great God!" I exclaimed, "what can it be?"

Not taking my eyes from the apparition, I reached to the side of the organ and pressed the button that turned on all the lights in the church. As I did so the figure disappeared. We then decided to search the church, so my friend went down one aisle while I went down the other, looking in all the pews, but there was no one in the church but our two selves.

Feeling rather strange, we left the church and walked out into the country. Coming back, we passed by the walls of Woodland cemetery. We had passed by the main entrance, which was closed for the night, when my friend, looking through the bars, said:

"There is something I have often heard of and always been anxious to see. Look! the ignis fatuus."

I followed his gaze and saw what appeared to be a pale, yellowish ball of fire suspended directly over a large granite tomb, that had for its vista a small clump of trees.

"Let us go in," he said, "I would like to see it closer."

So, going on to a little gate that was fastened by a chain and hook, we unfastened the grating and entered.

We walked up the path until we came to a side path that led us back to where we had seen the light. As we turned into the side path a large white dog came toward us, making no sound on the loose gravel of the path. He came toward us wagging his tail, and stopped within a few feet and looked up into our faces. I called:

"Here, doggie; here, old fellow."

When he turned and—vanished—we both paused and looked at each other, and I need not own to cowardice when I say that I began to feel cold and creepy. Finally I said, "Do you still want to see the light?"

"Yes," answered my friend, "let's go on." So we went on toward where we had seen the light, and suddenly I said, "There it is." And there it was, not 20 feet away, shining with a dull, unearthly glow.

"I must go nearer," said my friend, and he started toward the light. As he got to it it went out.

"Do you see it now?" he called.

"No," I answered. "Come, let's get out of this." And we hastened from the spot, nor did we stop until we had chained and hooked the grating on the outside.

"What do you suppose it was?" I asked.

"It would be poetic to say that it was the light of some tired soul gone out to the vast unknown," he answered, "but, whatever it was, let's get home."

The next day I had a strange feeling that something—I knew not what—was going to happen, but I accounted for it by the events of the night before and told my story to no one. As I was coming out of town in the afternoon I bought an evening paper, and the first thing that met my eye was the headline:

"Suicide in Woodland cemetery."

Eagerly I scanned the column, and even now I recall the exact wording:

"At an early hour this morning as two men were going through Woodland cemetery to work at Gray's Ferry, they came across the body of a man suspended from a tree, which is one of a group of trees situated between the two gates, the only group of trees in this part of the cemetery. The body was cut down and taken to the morgue. The coroner's physician is of the opinion that the man died between 11 and 12 o'clock last night."

I immediately left the car, took a cross-town car and went up to the morgue.

"Can I see the man who hanged himself in Woodland cemetery last night?" I asked the keeper.

"Yes," he answered, and led the way to the corner of a room, and going to a slab on which was a form covered by a sheet threw down the covering and said, "There he is."

And there, with eyeballs protruding from their sockets, was the body of the man whom my friend and I had seen in the church the night before.—St. Paul Globe.

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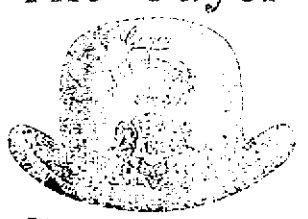
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Spring Style = = 1895

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In connection with the plumbing business I will also do a sewerage and gas fitting business.
I have engaged Mr. McCormick to take the entire charge of the plumbing department.
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Assorted Furniture Gilt Tacks, 15c. 1 lb.
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FOR 1895
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THE FIRST CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It has often been a question of considerable curiosity when Washington's birthday was first publicly celebrated. We are apt to regard the twenty-second of February in the light of the birthday of our first President, but in tracing the history of the day's celebration, it is interesting to find that it has become quite generally established, if not exactly as a full-fledged holiday, at least in partaking of holiday features, several years before Washington was chosen to the highest position his country could bestow upon him.

Washington's birthday naturally took the place formerly occupied by that of the King of England. When the colonists were all good royalists, they celebrated His Majesty's birthday, as well as the anniversary of his coronation, in a right royal manner. The Royal Governors generally gave a ball in the principal city of their respective provinces, and always contributed a generous amount of liquor wherewith the young men could better show their devotion to their king. And what quantities of liquor they did drink! One would imagine from some of the accounts of these early celebrations, that the healths of the drinkers must have suffered in direct proportion to the enthusiasm manifested in toasting the health of others. It is doubtful if the colonists felt very much personal interest in these royal birthdays. They were looked forward to as seasons of jolly good times, when a brief respite was afforded from the duties of every-day life.

But, after the Revolution, the personal spirit entered to a large extent into the new national holidays, and, gradually, Washington's birthday came to rank as one of the most memorable. It is rather a singular fact that in all of Washington's extensive correspondence, scarcely any mention is made by him to his birthday. And another remarkable fact is, that the first attempt of which we have any account to honor his birthday by a public celebration, was made by a Frenchman, and shows, in this respect, the close friendship that existed among the allied armies, and the kindly thoughtfulness of the French toward those whom they were assisting in the struggle for freedom.

To Count de Rochambeau, whose memory ought always to be held in high veneration by Americans, belongs the credit of instituting the first celebration in honor of Washington's birth, and Newport has the honor of being the town where this notable occurrence took place. It was in 1781, the last year of the war, but according to the old style of the calendar, Washington's birthday fell on February 11, and it was generally celebrated on that day until about 1790.

Count de Rochambeau had been in this country but a little over six months, having arrived with the French fleet in the harbor of Newport the previous July. As soon as Washington heard of it he wrote the Count, expressing the happiness felt by both him and the American army, and closing with these words: "As a citizen of the United States, and as a soldier in the cause of liberty, I thankfully acknowledge this new mark of friendship from his most Christian majesty, and I feel a most grateful sensibility for the flattering confidence he has been pleased to honor me with on this occasion."

Shortly after, Washington had a conference with Rochambeau at Hartford, Conn., and the meeting between the two men intensified the friendship which had previously been expressed in letters. In February, 1781, when Washington was in winter quarters at New Windsor, N. Y., not far from Stony Point, he received the French Admiral's letter containing, what must have been an agreeable surprise to him, the news of his birthday celebration. The letter was dated from Newport, February 12, 1781, and, among other things, the Count says: "Yesterday (Sunday) was the anniversary of your Excellency's birthday. We have put off celebrating that holiday till today, by reason of the Lord's day, and we will celebrate it with the sole regret that your Excellency be not a witness of the effusion and gladness of our hearts."

That twelfth day of February was a great day for Newport. The French troops turned out in dress parade, the ships in the harbor were handsomely decorated, the bells were rung, salutes fired from the cannon at intervals during the day, and to the soldiers as well as to the townspeople was given a regular holiday with banquets.

Washington's reply to this letter is doubly interesting, as it is practically the only allusion he ever made in his letters to his birthday. It is dated February 27, from New Windsor, and says: "The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my birthday is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express my gratitude. I confide in your Excellency's sensibility to interpret my feelings for this, and for the obliging manner in which you are pleased to announce it."

Early in March, Washington visited Newport and a grand ball was given in his honor. The city was brilliantly illuminated at night, the town council having ordered that candles should be purchased so that each house could show a light, and there was a fine procession led by thirty boys bearing lighted candles, followed by Washington, Count de Rochambeau, their aids and officers and a large number of soldiers and citizens.

Upon reaching the house where the ball was to be given, known then as Mrs. Cowley's Assembly Room, Washington, we are told, remained on the doorsteps until all the officers and guests had entered, and then turning to the boys thanked them kindly for their attention. These boys, we may be sure, never forgot that night, and undoubtedly in their old age delighted to tell their grandchildren how they had lighted the parade in honor of Washington and the kind words he had spoken to them.

General Washington remained in Newport just a week and during his stay was the recipient of many honors. The French officers and soldiers, as well as the inhabitants of the town, were equally charmed with his manner and disposition. No worthier eulogy is needed upon his character than the following from a letter written by Chevalier de Stily, one of the French officers, two days after Washington left the city:

"I found myself on duty all of last week *** add to this the arrival of the celebrated Washington, the Atlas of your country. Our army received him with the marks of distinction due to his rank and to his personal qualifications; we had not eyes enough to see him with. Man is born with a tendency to pride, and the further he progresses in his career in an elevated rank, the more his self-love nourishes this vice in him; but far from this, Washington, although born with every superior quality, adds to them an imposing modesty which will always cause him to be admired by those who have the good fortune to see him; as for esteem, he has already drawn to himself that of all Europe, even in the hearts of his enemies."

In 1784, Washington's birthday was first regularly celebrated in New York. Previous to that date the British held the city and, of course, honors to Washington were out of the question. After his election to the Presidency, the twenty second of February became a still more important function of public rejoicing and, during the latter years of the eighteenth century, no village was so small but it could muster up sufficient patriotic spirit to commemorate the birthday of the illustrious Washington and the glorious victories achieved under his guidance during the Revolutionary days. In all but six states of the Union, the day is now recognized as a legal holiday, and although its celebration may be of a less demonstrative nature than formerly, the memories of the events which it typifies will ever be fondly cherished by all patriotic Americans.—[F. W. Crane, in the Illustrated American.

THE MILL STREET ENGINE HOUSE.

The board of firewards has given out contracts for the finishing of the second story of engine house No. 1 on Mill street, and several of the contractors are already at work. When the house was built, nothing was done with the second story, not even supports being placed inside the walls for the heavy roof. Last year the committee on fire department ordered such work to be done by the permanent men of the department, the members of the emergency company, as could be done with in the limits of the appropriation and as was within the jurisdiction of the committee. This work, which was done by the emergency men without interfering with their other duties, consisted of partitioning off the entire space into several small rooms, and covering in the openings for the stairs in the northwest portion of the building. These partitions and a few trusses served to strengthen the walls and support the roof, and undoubtedly prevented serious damage to the building. The board of firewards also secured proposals for the plastering, plumbing, change of stairs, gas fitting and woodwork. These were very satisfactory to the board and the committee, but it was not deemed advisable to make an overdraft on the fire department appropriation, and so the matter was allowed to rest. At the February meeting of the City Council the board of firewards was authorized to expend $700 to complete the repairs. Last year's bidders were willing to take the work at their original figures, and men have already commenced operations. The proposed changes include the removal of the stairway from the front to the rear of the building, now sanitary arrangements, and the finishing of the social hall, officers' room, hay room and sleeping quarters. The change in the stairs will give the firemen an entrance to the upper story from the engine room, and afford an opportunity for an enlargement of the wardroom on the west side of the building. This wardroom is altogether too small for the largest voting population in the city, and the enlarged quarters will be gratefully received by the voters in the ward and the ward officers.

NAVAL NOTES.

Ensign G. W. Logan has been ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieutenant J. A. Rodgers has been ordered to steel inspection at South Bethlehem, Penn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle has been ordered to the naval hospital at Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Atlee has been ordered to the naval hospital at New York.

Ensign Harry George has been detached from duty at the Mare Island navy yard and ordered to the Albatross.

The orders of Ensign C. A. Brand to the naval library have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the Franklin.

A cable message from Admiral Meade announces that the North Atlantic squadron arrives at Barbadoes Wednesday.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lieutenant Commanders Frederick W. Crocker and Robert M. Berry, to be commanders; Lieutenants James R. Selfridge, Charles A. Adams, William H. Everett, John M. Hawley and Thomas H. Stevens, to be lieutenant commanders; Lieutenants (junior grade) William P. White, John H. Shipley, John E. Craven, John J. Knapp and James H. Hetherington, to be lieutenants.

THE NAVY SUPPLY BILL.

The most striking feature of the naval appropriation bill is its authorization of three new battleships and twelve first-class torpedo boats. This provision is the more noteworthy since the item for ships now under construction had to be upward of $3,000,000 greater than last year's on account of payments about to fall due. Other needs made Mr. Herbert's estimates nearly $5,000,000 greater than the appropriations of last year's bill, and yet the House committee did not hesitate to add over $350,000 to his figures, in order to supply the first instalments for the new vessels which he urgently recommended, but which, of course, were not included in his estimates.

Is this policy wise? We think it can clearly be justified on various grounds. Although more than $13,000,000, or nearly half the entire expenses of the next fiscal year, will be required for vessels already authorized, this item, hitherto always the heaviest, will drop the year following to only about $750,000. Hence, even with the three new battleships and the dozen torpedo boats to increase it, or, rather, with instalments on them, the expenses for that item will be far less than what is required this year, and can be very easily borne.

Again, for a long time no new armored ships have been undertaken. Last year nothing was done except to turn an old appropriation to account for three torpedo boats; nor was anything the year before, except to authorize three light-draught gunboats. Thus nearly all ship armor ordered will soon be delivered, and we see the Bethlehem company already looking elsewhere for work and taking a Russian contract. It is plainly desirable, since our naval program includes twelve battleships, to keep in operation the appliances and skilled workmen collected in our leading shipyards and steel works, with a view to carrying on steadily this program, rather than to allow them to be scattered or to be preoccupied with other employment. Above all, such an authorization as is now proposed would reassure and continue with vigor the work of new construction begun a dozen years ago, and hitherto conducted with results so admirable.

Another excellent provision of the bill is that which furnishes an addition of one thousand men to the enlisted strength. This is only half of what is estimated to be necessary for supplying proper complements to our new vessels and to such of the old as are kept in commission. It will be enough, however, for the present, and we shall no longer see new ships waiting for long periods to go to sea until men enough for them can be scraped together, while others have less than the complement for which they are designed.

The pride of the American people in their navy, the sense which it gives of protection to American interests in all parts of the globe as well as here on our own seaboard, and the manifold duties imposed upon it, as shown by the experiences of the last ten years, can be counted on to call out public support for the most liberal provisions which Congress may make for it at this session.—[New York Times.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A COUNTRY MAID.

Her eyes the sun kissed violets mate,
And fearless is their gaze;
She moves with graceful, careless gait
Along the country ways.
The roses blushing in her cheek,
That ne'er decay nor fade;
Her laughter gay, her words, bespeak
A simple country maid
No flashing gems adorn her hair,
No clasp her lily neck,
No jeweled trinkets, rich and rare,
Her sun-brown dimples deck;
But pearly teeth through lips as red
As ruddiest rubies gleam;
The tresses o'er her shoulders spread
A golden mantle seem.
Her looks are kind, and sweet the smile
That sparkles in her eye;
Her mind, her heart, are free from guile;
She is not learned or wise.
No worldly art, no craft, has she
Acquired, her charms to aid;
And yet she stole my heart from me,
The simple country maid.

—[Chambers' Journal.

FANCIES.

Improve the holiday by doing something in honor of him to whose memory the observance of the day was dedicated, even if it is only to tone up your veracity.—[Boston Herald.

George was born on the eleventh, and here they have put it off eleven days later. Isn't that an awful thing to do with the age of one who didn't know how to tell a lie!—[Boston Transcript.

Sunday School Teacher—When George Washington's father forgave him for cutting down the cherry tree, what lesson did it teach?

Little Johnny—That he had buried the hatchet.—[Judge.

"I cannot tell a lie, Father."
"Do you mean it, my boy?"
"On the dead!"
"Then take this income tax blank and practice."—[Puck.

"George Washington is the father of this country," said one boy thoughtfully.
"Of course he is," replied the other.
"Well, I'll bet that he'd feel like takin' his country out in the woodshed if he could see how it's carrying on today."—[Washington Star.

Little G. W. Mokely—Poppy, why did ye' call me George Washington?
Mr. Mokely—Kase George Washington was de father ob dis country, chile.
Little G. W.—And will I be de father of dis country some day, Poppy?
Mr. Mokely—How does I know? Dey say history repeats itself.—[Puck.

PERSONALS.

....Congressman Bore of Ohio will probably have to pay about $20,000 as his share of the income tax.

....J. Foster Rhodes of Chicago has been knighted by King Carlos of Portugal, receiving the decoration of the Order of Christ of Portugal.

....At Bern recently a man and his wife, both Russians, took their degrees of doctor of philosophy at the same time, though they were examined in different rooms.

....The Indiana legislature has appropriated $10,000 to place statues of William Henry Harrison and Oliver P. Morton in the statuary hall of the Capitol at Washington.

....Federal Councillor Joseph Zemp, who has been appointed president of the Swiss Confederation for the year 1895, is said to be the first conservative Catholic who has been appointed to the highest office of the little republic. The new president was born in the little mountains, at Entelbach, a beautiful Alpine district, in a direct line between Lucerne and Berne. He is sixty years of age.

....A well-known colored railroad conductor is Henry Vanness, who has for seventeen years been a conductor on the Rockville, Conn., branch of the New York & New England railroad. He is popular with both railroad officials and patrons, has been offered runs on the main line, and wears a gold medal presented to him in 1889 by the people who travel on his train. He has saved considerable money, and talks of retiring from the road and going on a farm.

NEWPORT POSTOFFICE.

Office hours 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 8 to 9 a. m. Money order and registry open 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Mail Schedule.

Nov. 1, 1894.

NEW YORK, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN—Close, 2:30 a. m., 3:50, 7:30 p. m.; open, 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 7:30 p. m.

BOSTON AND EASTERN—Close, 7:00, 9:45 a. m. 12:30 2:30, 4:50, 7:30, p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:30 p. m.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Close, 7:00, 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 4:50, 7:30 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 7:30 p. m.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Close, 7:00, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:50, 7:30 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 p. m.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Close 7:00, 9:30 a. m. 12:30, 4:50, 7:30 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

BRISTOL FERRY, R. I.—Close, 4:50, 7.30 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.

PORTSMOUTH AND TIVERTON—Close, 7:30 a. m. 4:50 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

SOUTH PORTSMOUTH—Close, 7:30 a. m.; open, 7:00 p. m.

JAMESTOWN—Close, 11:30, a. m.; open, 2:30 p. m.

WICKFORD, R. I.—Close, 9:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; open, 9:3- a. m., 1:30 p. m.

BLOCK ISLAND—Close, 12:00 m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; open, 11:30 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Sunday—Mails open 3:00 a. m.; close, 5:30 p.m.

Street Letter Box Collections.

	AM	PM	PM
Ayrault—Greenough,	4 31	12 31	5 31
Bellevue—Bath road,	5 25	1 25	6 25
Bellevue—Church,	5 36	1 30	6 36
Bellevue court,	4 55	12 55	5 55
Bellevue—Kay,	5 33	1 33	6 33
Bellevue—Narragansett,	5 00	1 00	6 00
Bellevue—Pelham,	5 30	1 30	6 30
Broadway—Mile Corner,	4 00	....	5 00
Broadway—Whitehall,	4 05	12 05	5 05
Brandway—Howard avenue,	4 07	12 07	5 07
Broadway—Caleb Earl,	4 13	12 13	5 13
Broadway—Bull,	4 28	12 28	5 28
Catherine—Gibbs avenue,	4 29	12 29	5 29
Catherine—Greenough,	4 45	12 45	5 45
Corne—Pelham,	5 32	1 32	6 32
Cottage street,	4 47	12 47	5 47
Gould—Warner,	4 10	12 10	5 10
Kay—Ayrault,	4 32	12 32	5 32
Kay—Brinley,	4 30	12 30	5 30
Red Cross avenue—Beach,	4 43	12 43	.. 3
Rhode Island Ave—Francis	4 33	12 36	5 33
Spring—Dearborn,	5 12	1 12	6 12
Spring—Mill,	5 34	1 34	6 34
Spring—Touro,	5 40	1 40	6 40
Thames—Bridge,	4 25	12 25	5 25
Thames—Church,	5 46	1 46	6 46
Thames—Dennison,	5 15	1 15	6 15
Thames—Green,	5 50	1 50	6 50
Thames—Mary,	5 44	1 44	6 44
Thames—Pelham,	5 48	1 48	6 48
Thames—Wellington,	5 08	1 08	6 08
Washington—Elm,	4 22	12 22	5 22
Washington Square,	5 42	1 42	6 42
Willow—Second,	4 20	12 20	5 20

Sunday collections two hours earlier than last P. M.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Location of Boxes.

3 City Hall.
4 Downing street and Bellevue avenue.
5 Brown & Howard's wharf and Thames street.
12 Third and Poplar streets.
14 Thames and Poplar streets.
15 Old Colony Round House, private.
16 Second and Cherry streets.
21 No. 4 Engine House, Equality Park.
23 Marlboro' street and Broadway.
24 Bull and Kay streets.
25 Broadway opposite Bedlow avenue.
26 Broadway and Malbone avenue.
27 Catherine street and Rhode Island avenue.
28 Gould and Warner streets.
29 Kay and Everett streets
31 Police Station.
32 Hazard avenue
34 Mary and Spring streets.
41 Custom House, Franklin street.
42 Levin and Thomas streets.
43 Bath road and Gibbs avenue.
45 Spring and Pope streets.
46 Parker avenue and Annandale road.
51 No. 6 Engine House, Thames street.
52 Bellevue and Narragansett avenues.
53 East Bowery and Freebody streets.
54 Bellevue and Bancroft avenues.
56 Bellevue avenue and Ledge road.
57 Coggeshall and Wheatland avenues.
62 Connection and Marchant streets.
71 LeRoy and Ochre Point avenues, Beacon Hill.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate notices are published in the Daily News on Friday of each week as ordered by the Court of Probate. The cost is as low as in any other paper in the county.

Executors' Notice.

ANTONIA MARIN of Newport in Rhode Island and Charles Thorndike of Nahant, Massachusetts hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executors of the Will of **Matthias C. Marin** late of said Newport deceased, and that they are qualified to act as such Executors

Newport, R. I. February 22d. 1895.

Executors' Notice.

CHARLES A. WELCH of Cohasset in Massachusetts and Francis C. Welch of Boston, Massachusetts hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executors of the Will of **Rebecca A. Amory** late of said Boston deceased, and that they are qualified to act as such Executors.

Newport, R. I. February 15th. 1895.

Executors' Notice.

GRANT P. TAYLOR and Charles T. Sterne hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executors of the Will of **Samuel Sterne** late of said Newport deceased, and that they are qualified to act as such Executors.

Newport, R. I. February 8th. 1895.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 4th. day of February A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Harriet N. French of said Newport presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of **Oliver E. French**, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th. day of February 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WILLIAM H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 11th. day of February A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Susan Huddy presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of **Henry Huddy**, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Henry A. Grimwood of Providence R. I. or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 4th day of March 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 11th. day of February A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator on the estate of **James A. Brown**, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded, and for an order of distribution of the balance in his hands as such administrator among those who are legally entitled thereto.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 4th. day of March 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the Town of Little Compton, this 11th day of February A. D. 1895.

ON THE PETITION of Wendell P. Hale in writing, praying that his first and final Account of Administration on the estate of **William T. Davol**, late of Little Compton, deceased, containing account of Real Estate sold, may be examined and allowed, and that an order of distribution of the balance to the heirs at law be decreed,

It is ordered that the consideration thereof be referred to the eleventh day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate Court Room, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, then and there to appear, if they see fit and be heard, by posting a copy of this decree in the office of the Probate Clerk, and other copies of the same in three other public places in said Little Compton, for fourteen days before said day

A true copy of said decree. Attest:

F. R. BROWNELL, Probate Clerk.

Clerk's Office of the Court of Probate of the Town of Little Compton, State of Rhode Island, this 18th day of February 1895.

ELIZABETH A. GIFFORD of said Little Compton, has this day filed in this office her petition in writing to said Court, to be held on the eleventh day of March next, praying that Letters of Administration on the estate of **Franklin H. Gifford** late of Little Compton, deceased intestate, may be granted to her and that she may be appointed the Guardian of his minor Children, to wit Ernest F. Gifford, Mary E. Gifford, William T. Gifford, Lillian T. Gifford and Henry C. Gifford, and has requested me to give notice thereon.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, then and there to appear, and be heard.

F. R. BROWNELL, Probate Clerk.

CLOTHING.

Umbrellas

are good things to invest in.

We have a large stock to select from

McLENNAN BROS.,
181 THAMES STREET.

See the Latest Styles in Fall Goods

—AT—

T. J. CEANEY'S,
19 FRANKLIN STREET.

H. D. SPOONER,
TAILOR,
REMOVED
—TO—
233 1-2 Thames St.

Don't Pass This By!

Twenty-five sets best steel tires to arrive from factory today. We can make our PRICES LOWER than ever heretofore. Give us a trial.

STEVENS,
Carriage Manufactory, 48 & 50 Spring St.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

1894 TIME TABLE 1894

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

On and after November 8, 1894.

Steamer Conanicut,
Between Newport and Jamestown.
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown, 6:15, 8:15, 10:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:00 P. M. Sundays 9:45 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Leave Newport, 6:45, 9:30 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 2:45, 5:15, 5:30 P. M., except Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the boat will wait for arrival of boat from Providence. Sundays 10:15 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

BOSTON & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO.

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday

at 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the Old Colony Railroad and connecting roads.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to

J. H. JORDAN, Agent O. C. H. R., or to
H. J. Jernegan, Agent,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass

CLOTHING.

THERE IS VIRTUE IN KNOWING HOW.

The same with the tailor as with the surgeon. The most reliable and stylish goods and the greatest variety of them are necessary. But still, understanding, familiarity with details, artistic fitting, promptness—these are necessary also. We study to improve our service every day.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
174 THAMES STREET.

Still a Few Left.

Boys' Long Pant Suits,
Sizes 15 14 13 12
Sold formerly for $15, $12, $9 and $8; we will close out for $5.

Boys' Short Pant Suits,
Sizes 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 4
Sold formerly at $8, $7, $6, $5; we will close out for $3.

Overcoats and Ulsters made to order now at short notice at a large discount from our former prices.

OTTO,
244 Thames Street.

MR. PETER COCA

(Who for several years has been employed by Messrs. McLennan Bros.) has opened a

First-class Tailor Shop
At 140½ Thames St., Newport,

Where he guarantees to offer his customers the most perfect fitting and best quality for their money in the city.

Suits to order from $20 up. Ladies' garments made in the latest style and by competent workmen. Come and see for yourself.

PETER COCA, 140½ Thames Street.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

ASH'S FISH MARKET,

3 MARKET SQUARE.

Smelts, Lobsters, Oysters and Clams Fresh Every Day.

Oysters, Oysters.

25 cents for a quart of fresh standards.

35 cents for a quart of fresh selects.

—AT—

Griffith's Market,
147 Thames Street.

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Tableware
Also Silver Novelties.
Diamond Jewelry at Very Low Prices.
—AT—
E. C. BLAINE'S, 246 Thames Street.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On on after Sunday, Oct. 14, 1894, trains will leave Newport for Boston, week days, 7:35, 10:15 a m, 1:00, 2:55, 6:30, e6:15 p m. Return, 6:45 8:30, a9:20 a m, 12:00 m, 3:40, 4:55, a5:20, b6:30 p m. Middletown and Portsmouth Grove (Bay state) 7:35, 10:15 a m, 2:55, 5:20 p m. Portsmouth, 7:35, 10:15 a m, 2:55, 5:20 p m. Bristol Ferry, 7:35, 10:15 a m, 1:00, 2:55, 5:30, e6:15 p m. Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7:35, 10:15 a m, 1:00, 2:55, 5:30, e 6:15 p m. Middleboro', 7:35, 10:15 a m, 2:55, 5:30 p m. Cape Cod, 7:35, a m, 2:55 p m. Plymouth, 7:35 a m, 2:55 p m. New Bedford, 7:35, 10:15 a m, 2:55, 5:30 p m. Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division, 7:35, 10:15 a m, 2:55 p m. Lowell, 7:35 a m, 2:55 p m. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7:35, 10:15 a m. Nantucket, 7:35 a m. Providence, 7:35, 10:15 a m, 2:55, 5:30 p m. Return, 7:45, 9:35 a m, 12:45 4:30, 6:30 p m.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, 6:00 p m; return, 6:30 a m. Middletown, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, and New Bedford, 6:00 p m.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
d Boat from Fall River.
e From the wharf. No tickets sold at wharf.

J. R. KENDRICK, 3d Vice President, Boston
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Boston
E. O. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 1,
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE,

Week days only at 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport week days only at 4 P. M.

Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

All freight must be delivered at wharf 30 minutes before boat leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON,
General Manager.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Fares reduced, only $2.00 to New York

for limited tickets. Reduced rates to all points beyond New York.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in connection.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning, steamers leave New York from Pier 28 (old No.) N. R., foot of Murray street, week days only at 5:00 P. M. Eastward steamer touches at Newport at 8:15 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames Street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Passenger Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, New York.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:30 P. M.; returning leave Block Island Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 8:30 A. M., weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1894.

LEAVE	AM	PM	PM
Newport	10 00	4 55	*8 00
Providence, arrive	12 00	6 13	9 55
Boston, "	1 15	7 30	11 00
New York	4 30	11 00	B
	PM	PM	PM
LEAVE NIGHT.	AM	AM	PM
New York	12 00	5 00	1 00
Boston	....	10 00	3 00
Providence	5 40	11 13	5 00
Newport, arrive	6 35	1 00	7 00
	AM	PM	PM

*Saturdays excepted. This train runs through to Providence and connects with 8:40 A. M. train for Newport.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 3:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:42 A. M.

‡Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change. Also connects at Providence with mail train due in New York at 7 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co's office, 39 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. Grinnell, Agent Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room,

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14, N. R., foot of Fulton St., N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris, by special fast twin screw channel steamers

Paris.....Feb. 27, 11 AM | New York.. Mar. 6, 11 AM
Berlin.....Mar 13, 11 AM | Paris.... Mar 20, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
FOR ANTWERP.

Noordland..... Wednesday Feb 27, 7 AM
Waesland .....Wednesday, Mar 6, 12 noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO
6 Bowling Green, New York



IT ISN'T HARD

To get good dentistry. The best grade of anything can be had if you pay enough.

But First-class Dentistry at moderate prices can only be obtained in our offices, for a very good reason—no others have our facilities.

Visit other dentists and look around; then come to us and note the difference.

Extracting, 25c. With Zono (no sleep) or gas, 50c. Silver filling, 50c. Platinum, $1. Gold, according to size. Gold crowns, $3.50. Very best teeth, $4.

U. S. DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
MUSIC HALL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WANTED!

A Good Second-hand Coupe Rockaway.

FLUDDER BROS., 15 BEACH STREET.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS, AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. P. PITMAN PROPRIETOR.
Office, 37 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year, Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs, 6417 2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 6417-3

The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon trains and for delivery in Middletown and Portsmouth.
The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers throughout the entire city.
The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.
ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements, without special position $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type for five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.
Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.
Advertisements in both the daily and weekly papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.
PRINTING.
The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

THE INCOME TAX.

Some people who are called upon to pay an income tax have evidently no faith in the movement for the overthrow of the law as it stands. Large numbers are making the returns as provided, and some have already paid the tax, though not absolutely required to do so until the last of June.

According to the Chicago papers, the people of that Western city are almost enthusiastic over the opportunity to assist in relieving the treasury of its burdens. R. E. Spangler, chief of the income tax department in the collector's office, is quoted as saying: "It is astonishing with what unanimity the people who come up here speak with favor of the income tax. I have found absolutely no disposition to attempt an evasion of the law in any of its features. They all seem to regard it as a just tax, and are anxious to make complete and full returns in every particular." This statement is specially significant from the fact that it was made by Mr. Spangler after he had received some three thousand calls from prospective tax payers.

The Chronicle-Herald of that city to say: "The fact that people who are subject to the tax speak favorably of it with so great unanimity is rather astonishing, in view of the tremendous outcry that has been raised against it in certain quarters. To judge from the speeches of Senator Hill and Mr. Gorman, not to speak of Republican Senators, and from the resounding "leaders" in most Republican and some nominally Democratic newspapers, the people subject to the tax were mostly up in arms against it. From the clamor against the "inequality," the "unfairness" and the "inquisitorial character" of the tax, one would have thought they were going to place every sort of obstacle in the way of its collection and resort to all manner of artifices to evade it."

In view of what is taking place, the friends of the income tax scheme are calling attention to the apparent fact that the men who have declaimed most loudly against this method of taxation are those who are not personally interested in the matter. Very few people with large incomes have been heard from in opposition, and scarcely one has joined in the cry of injustice, except perhaps in some matters of detail, which has been ringing through the land. The News did not favor the bill when under consideration, and does not now; but it is well enough to hear both sides, and so we quote further: "The income tax is really an equalizer as far as it goes, because people whose incomes are $1,000 or less pay far more tariff and internal revenue tax according to their means than people with larger incomes. People with large incomes who complain of this tax expose themselves to the charge of seeking to avoid their just share of the public burdens, for the larger their income the less in proportion do they pay of the taxes on consumption—the taxes on imports and the excise taxes on liquors and tobacco—and the less in proportion is their share of the tribute to the protected interests." And it is largely on this principle of equalizing the burdens of taxation that an income tax is collected in almost if not quite every country in Europe.

Taxation at best is a burden. The rich feel it less than the poor, who are accustomed to paying tribute on almost every article of food and raiment in use, and have no reserves from which to draw in an emergency. But in whatever system is to be adopted it would be a great misfortune to array the one class against the other. There are already too many tendencies in that direction, and it will be only by an exercise of good sense on both sides that the socialistic forces can be kept back and society be maintained on its present basis. Neither the rich nor the poor can afford to force an issue on class lines.

COLONEL GEORGE E. WARING.

The appointment of Colonel George E. Waring as street cleaning commissioner of New York was hailed with a chorus of applause. But it was scarcely to be expected that he would escape criticism, and that, too, of the severest character. The party displaced through the reform movement was from the first naturally anxious for an opportunity to attack the newly appointed officials, and it is especially true in politics that where there is a will there is a way.

At present Colonel Waring is under sharp fire, not only from the Tammany Democrats but also from the Platt Republicans. Those factions are accustomed to make common cause, and they come together with the utmost ease in a case like this. The labor organizations are also out against Commissioner Waring, and there is prospect of a lively war all along the line. The New York Daily News says: "No man can entertain the sentiments expressed by Colonel Waring and retain public office long in this community. He was appointed to clean the streets of New York, which at present are in as bad a condition as at any time under former commissioners. He has not only failed in his duty, but has in an irresponsible way run his department into debt, for which he would be standing on very dangerous ground but for the fact that he is in the hands of his political friends. All this is bad enough in all conscience, but Colonel Waring has done much worse. He has started his career in a department that depends entirely on manual labor by insulting every laboring man in New York. This he has done generally and specifically. Having insulted them in bulk, he has antagonized them in their various departments of labor. He openly admits that he is straining every nerve to beat down their wages, and he also admits that he has obtained labor under false pretenses, not knowing when he will be able to pay for it. Out of his own mouth, Colonel Waring admits his utter incompetency, but seeks to veil it by an attack on labor. As a reformer of the department he is worse than useless, because he has antagonized all the elements on whom he relies."

Of course this is a one-sided view of the situation, and it is quoted both as an item of news and as showing that our townsman has not landed in a bed of roses which produces no thorns. Mr. Waring began his duties amid applause, but will be compelled to work hard if he succeeds in carrying out his program, which was too ostentatiously announced not to challenge criticism. The public will watch the outcome with much interest.

THE CITY GARBAGE.

The city authorities are advertising for proposals for "collecting and removing coal ashes, dirt and rubbish from the several Wards or districts of the city" to the dumping grounds to be designated by the street commissioner.

This is perhaps one of the most difficult departments of city work, and should be most carefully considered. It is well known that the work for several years has not been entirely satisfactory to householders, or creditable to the city at large, and whatever arrangements are now made should include details which have apparently hitherto been overlooked.

We are not prepared to charge the defects in the past wholly to the contractors. In some cases the men who have engaged to do the work have not received sufficient compensation to allow them to do it well, and so have followed the somewhat common custom among contractors of cutting down the service so as to make it correspond with the pay.

It is not always wise or even safe to award such contracts to the lowest bidder. The money consideration is not the only, nor even the chief, consideration. The work can be done according to the letter of the contract, and yet so as to leave the sidewalks and streets in a filthy condition, such as should not be tolerated in any self-respecting community; and it is frequently so done, as every good citizen can testify.

But even then the fault may not be altogether with the contractors. In too many cases the boxes and barrels are full to overflowing, and the material of such a nature that it is impossible to transfer the stuff to the wagons without befouling the streets. Some new regulations are needed in this direction. No one should be permitted to put refuse in the street receptacles without protecting it so that paper and other articles can not be blown into the gutters and elsewhere while waiting for the wagons, or with proper handling while being transferred and carted away.

The evils of the past will scarcely be remedied until the city does this work, as it now gathers house offal, or a special officer is appointed who shall exercise personal supervision over the business. Newport can furnish a street cleaning official for New York, and should have one for home use. Such service is needed here as well as there.

We suggest a careful review of the situation, with all its possibilities in the way of improvement, before allowing the question of who is "the lowest bidder" to decide for us whether Newport is to be a clean or a filthy city. Our streets at present are often in a disgraceful condition, and they are never tidy, and the situation affords an opportunity for reform spelled with a big R.

The hearing as to sites for the proposed new city hall, and such discussion as has followed, goes to show the mistake of the men who proposed awhile since to erect such a building at a total expense of from $75,000 to $100,000, all told. It is now evident that the cost of site alone will run well up towards those figures, and that the sum named in last year's proposition was more likely too low than too high.

The adjournment of Congress on the death of Frederick Douglass, under the circumstances, was one of the highest honors ever conferred upon a private citizen.

The Massachusetts legislature has voted in favor of biennial legislative sessions. The question has to be passed upon again before becoming a fixed fact.

The Germans have a large number of newspapers in the United States, but it is said that not one of them favors free silver coinage at the present ratio.

This is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. And here's wishing for many returns of the day!

Congress succeeded in giving away some $30,000,000 of the people's money to the "gold-bug" bondholders.

Senator Hawley thinks the ten commandments could not pass the United States Senate in these days.

All the fighting between China and Japan would not equal a single battle of our late war.

Several Presidential candidates are very quiet these days.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE'S GREATEST CRUSH.

The great crush on the Brooklyn bridge in the early evening of January 21 was undoubtedly the most severe strain the bridge has ever received from dead weight. For nearly two hours there were fully twenty five hundred tons of people distributed along the structure at a given time. No greater strain from foot traffic will ever be known, probably, on the bridge. All the bridge authorities declared that it was the largest throng in its history, and a reporter in describing it said that the people were "packed as close as dried apples in a barrel—only they weren't dry."

The picturesque aspect of the crush was as interesting as its extent. Moreover, the fact that there was no accident, when a single cry would have undoubtedly started an alarm and panic, with no escape from death, was a tribute to the self-control of the American people as a whole, such as was probably never seen in this country. Chief Engineer Martin has said that there were forty thousand persons on the bridge all the time that the crush lasted. They swept over from New York like a mighty stream; and had any one slipped and fallen at the stairways, as happened on the day when the bridge was opened and several people were killed, no power could have checked the slow irresistible, onward flow of that current of humanity, and many persons must have perished. A river never sought the sea more steadily than did that river of men, women, and children pour over the bridge into Brooklyn.

A dense winter fog had fallen over the city and harbor. The ferry-boats to Brooklyn for nearly an hour had ceased running. It was after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and thousands turned from the ferries to the quicker transit of the bridge. Accidents at either end of the bridge had completely suspended the service of the cars, and then the thousands and tens of thousands turned to the promenade, and began a march that was slow, and really as dangerous as transit by boats in the thickest weather. The members of the crowd noticed at the start that the path was as crowded as the car platforms usually are on a rainy night, but it was thought that further out on the bridge there must be more room. Not until the first stairway was reached did the full situation dawn on the throng. It was impossible to turn back. As one mounted the stairs he found, to his surprise, that he could not even raise his hands, so closely was he hemmed in.

Up around the New York tower the crowd turned and twisted. The women were pale; scores of men were laughing, half boisterously, as a boy whistles to keep up his courage; and there seemed to be a nervous dread akin to hysteria pervading the entire crowd. Out on the centre of the bridge the throng was ominously silent. Really weird was the situation. The noise of tremulous whistles of boats creeping about in the stream beneath in the fog was suggestive of danger; the electric lights sputtered in an alarming way; big drops of moisture dripped from the wires and stays that disappeared into the clouds from the pathway; there was a noticeable vibration of the structure, and on every face there was a look of anxiety that plainly indicated fear of a panic.

The crisis was reached at the Brooklyn tower. There the crowd had to go down a flight of steps, and there was the greatest danger of falling. Had one woman become hysterical there and fainted, no thing could have prevented a trampling to death. That throng could not be stopped any more than a river can be stopped when any one falls into it. No one did faint, and no one fell. It had been a long journey in the clouds, with each end of a structure carrying the weight of thousands of tons resting on a fog-bank. The towers, cloud-capped and huge, rambled up into the heavens indefinitely, it seemed, and the appearance of thousands upon thousands of human beings, apparently far from earth, seemed like a bodily translation to some realm of mist, as a result of the last triumph.

I asked Superintendent Martin of the bridge whether he had made any special computation of the strain the bridge had undergone in those two hours from half past five o'clock until half past seven, and he said he had not; because there seemed to be no necessity for it. Each cable of the bridge is able to withstand a strain of twelve thousand tons, and the strain from this crush, estimating the forty thousand persons on the bridge at one time at an average weight of one hundred and twenty five pounds, would be only twenty-five hundred tons. He said, however, that the conduct of the people illustrated wonderful self control, and he had no doubt that if the crush had come in the early days of the structure a panic would have resulted, and the loss of life would have been greater than on the opening day of the bridge.

"There is no doubt about it," said Mr. Martin; "the people have come to trust that bridge, much as a child trusts its parents, and that accounts for the fact that no one was hurt on that occasion."—[Harper's Weekly.

TOO MUCH NAPOLEONIC READING.

The people have begun, on every hand, to complain of the deluge of Napoleonic literature, and I fear that the publishers who have much material relating to the First Empire up their sleeves will find the American public unresponsive to it when it is issued. It is curious, but a fact, nevertheless, that Americans want their literary fads in small doses. When a literary wave, such as the Napoleonic one now in full sway, strikes the reading public, it is at once alert and ready for it, provided it is well launched. Once such a wave is in full swing, however, the public begins to tire of it, and murmurs of discontent soon begin to take the form of outspoken dissatisfaction. The fact is that no reading public in the world craves for and can stand as much variety as the American public. It has a way of worshipping its idols for a while, but it is never for long. Napoleon will always be an interesting figure in literature, as much for the people who circled about him as for himself. But the fact is becoming very patent that the present Napoleonic wave has been a trifle over-done. Had the Empire literature been confined to the magazines all would have been well, but the publishers of every grade and condition took it up, and the result is that of the fifty and odd books on Napoleon, his marshals, his court, his women and his times which we have had during the past six months, not half a dozen have been truly successful. Fortunately, these have been the best books, the most authoritative ones. But now the public wants something else. It was given too much Napoleon material all at once, and, as usually happens in such cases, its discernment of it will be as sudden as was its acceptance.—[Edward W. Bok.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A capable woman as child's nurse and to assist in second work; experience and reference required. Apply at 195 Touro St.

$12.00 a day to agents selling the Royal White Metal Plater or taking orders for plating. Trade secrets, formulas, receipts, etc., furnished free. A good agent can make two to three thousand dollars per year with the Royal Plater. For terms, etc., address Gray & Co., Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED, or salesmen desiring side line, to take orders by sample; staple seller, easily carried. We pay expenses and salary or commission and furnish samples on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York City.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in private family; good locality; 1-2 reasonable to right party. Address Box 40, Daily News Office.

TO RENT—Cottage at 122 Spring street, between Church and Mary. For particulars inquire on premises.

WANTED—By the middle of March, by a lady, a tenement in a nice location, with vacant stable near by; owner must occupy part of house. Address Box 9, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Small cottage on Cranston street. Also tenement 16 Cranston street. Apply to Sherman & Rooney.

FOR RENT—Cottage on Anthony street, in good repair; city water. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE.

For Rent,
Middle "Berkeley" Store, Bellevue Avenue,
To be used as a restaurant, together with rooms in upper part of building. Full particulars of
DeBLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
SOLE AGENTS, 152 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

For Rent.
Francis street a very nice unfurnished cottage; steam heat.
Cliff avenue and Dresser street, furnished cottage, modern conveniences, in excellent order; rent moderate.
Bath road, near Annandale road, a tenement of ten rooms.
Full particulars at
WHIPPLE & SON, AGENTS,
28 Bellevue Avenue.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
BEYOND THE ROCKIES.
Parties will leave Boston in Special Pullman Vestibuled Trains with Dining Cars, for Magnificent Sight Seeing Tours, as follows:
No. 1. April 21. A 29 Days' Tour through New Mexico, California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park.
No. 2. April 24. A 66 Days' Trip, the same as No. 1, omitting Alaska.
No. 3. April 24. A 53 Days' Trip through New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado.
The Yosemite Valley may be visited in connection with either of these excursions.
No. 4. May 28. A 45 Days' Trip across the Continent and to Alaska, outward by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and homeward through the Yellowstone National Park.
Additional California Tour March 7; Tours to Florida March 12 and 19. Washington Tours March 7 and April 1 and 26.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.
296 Washington Street (opposite School Street), Boston.

Fur Robes,
BLANKETS,
Horse and Wagon Covers,
SLEIGH BELLS.
HENRY BIESEL & SONS,
256 & 258 Thames Street.

Sing a song of heavenly—
Le Page's Liquid Glue;
Four-and-twenty fragments
Joined as good as new.
When the dish was broken
The men folks gave a groan,
But said—when it was mended,
"We never would have known."
It mends everything so NEATLY, EASILY and SURELY that articles may be put to service again the next day, and no worry over it.
LE PAGE'S LIQUID READY FOR USE GLUE
BOTTLES 10 cents. Sold everywhere.
CANS 25 cents, just the size for Mechanics.

W BUTTER.
We are receiving many compliments as to the excellent quality of our W butter. We would say to any in pursuit of fancy high-flavored butter to try our W creamery.
See our Fine Poultry Saturday.
A. A. Hunt & Co.,
131 THAMES STREET.

NOTICE.
On November 1, 1894, and till April 1, 1895, this shop will close every evening except Wednesday and Saturday at 7:30.
On Wednesday will close at 2 P. M. and Saturday at 11:30.
PURLEY A. PEER, Barber,
Fenton Building, Thames street.

Dr. Gordon's Photos.
All those wishing a picture of the late Dr. A. J. Gordon can procure them at
JOHN VARS'S MUSIC STORE,
YOUNG'S BLOCK, - 18 THAMES STREET.
As the supply is limited and the demand large, those coming earliest will be sure of securing them.

SAMPLES
—OF—
RIBBON BADGES AND LAPEL BUTTONS,
a large variety and fine workmanship, may be seen at the
Daily News Job Office.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Feb. 22.	8 A M	12 M	2 P M
Temperature,	28	28	27
Barometer,	29.60	29.65	29.71
Wind,	W	NW	NW
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAM.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Sun rises	6 h 31 m
Sun sets	5 h 36 m
Moon rises A M	5 h 51 m
Length of day	10 h 55 m
Day's increase	1 h 51 m
High water	6 h 15 m A M; 6 h 45 m P M

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Sun rises	6 h 29 m
Sun sets	5 h 37 m
Moon rises A M	6 h 15 m
Length of day	10 h 58 m
Day's increase	1 h 54 m
High water	6 h 59 m A M; 7 h 23 m P M

Moon's Phases.
New Moon, Feb. 24, 11 h 44 m, A M, E
First Quarter, March 6, 7 h 43 m, A M, E
Full Moon, March 10, 10 h 38 m, P M, E
Last Quarter, March 16, 0 h 32 m, P M, E

NEW TODAY.

(NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS ARE LISTED HERE.)

To Let—Cottage; 4th page
Opera House—Pinafore; 5th page
The Bee Hive—Silk Waists; 1st page
John S Langley—Furniture; 5th page
Farm Stock, etc, at Auction; 8th page
Probate Court—Marin Estate; 3d page
Probate Court—Davol Estate; 3d page
Probate Court—Gifford Estate; 3d page
Opera House—Devil's Auction; 5th page
Natural History Society—Meeting; 5th page

For Rent.
32 Washington square, now occupied by Mr. Paul Hertzog. Possession May 7.
A. P. BAKER.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A rose-comb white Leghorn rooster; N. D. Forbes stock. Apply to Box 21, Daily News Office.

PROPOSALS.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 9, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, for DREDGING on Green Jacket Shoal, Providence Harbor, R. I., in Hyannis, Edgartown, and New Bedford Harbors, and Canapitsit Channel, Mass., and for BREAKWATER CONSTRUCTION at Nantucket, Mass., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, March 23, 1895, and then opened. Full information furnished on application. W. H. BIXBY, Capt., Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.
A FEW PATTERNS OF
Black Silks
TO CLOSE OUT.
JAMES H. HAMMETT,
166 Thames Street.

CONTINUATION
OF OUR
Removal Sale!
We Offer Remarkable Values.
Fine Bleached Cotton, 42 in. wide, 8 1-2 cents; worth 12 1-2c.
Pride of the West Muslin 10 cents a yard.
All-wool White Flannel, yard wide, 45 cents; worth 62 cents.
Extra large Hemstitched Towels, 25 cents; reduced from 33 cents.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
Cor. Thames & Mary Streets.

NOTICES.
THE CITY OF NEWPORT.
Liquor Licenses.
THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport are now ready to receive applications from parties who intend to apply for license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors for the year beginning May 1, 1895.
All applications, to insure action before the beginning of the license year, must be in the hands of the commissioners by
MARCH 26, 1895,
And all licenses not paid for fifteen days after the date of their granting will be revoked.
Blanks may be obtained at the office of the commissioners, Room 9, Mercury Building.
By the Commissioners:
E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.
PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

FINANCIAL

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Wall street is fairly taken by surprise at the stupendous success attending the syndicate's negotiation of the new treasury loan. Two weeks ago, all was in the gloom of utter uncertainty as to whether the treasury could be kept afloat, or it must sink from lack of rescue. Now, the status of the public credit is elevated before the world by bids for ten times the amount of bonds offered, and by the fact that the major part of the subscription is made in Europe. This fact is as remarkable for its revelation of the large amount of capital seeking employment as it is for its evidence of the still high standing of our national credit. The result so far exceeds all that Wall street has been anticipating, that it is taken by surprise by the sudden appearing of a new situation, for which it has not been prepared, and for the utilization of which it has as yet no immediate plans. There, however, can be no second opinion as to what all this portends. There is no place for "bearing," and buying must henceforward be the order of speculation, backed by a large re-inforcement of confidence in London and on the Continent. Indeed, we take it that the events of the past week will strike the key-note for a revival of confidence the world over, and for a general recovery of business that has been held in suspense for the last three years.—[Henry Clews.

The great success of the United States loan must certainly have a favorable effect upon the general situation. We would seem to be nearing that position where we are likely to witness a chain of favorable circumstances. The treasury gold reserve is now above $61,000,000, and the belief is growing that there will be no drain upon the treasury's newly established gold reserve for some time to come. The security market has little to distinguish it beyond an underlying strength, and still, with the fundamentally disturbing factors removed, it will be again possible for securities to sell upon their individual merits. There will be an improved tone in the investment market, and this finally will influence speculation.—[Boston News Bureau.

The better sentiment in the market is not of the spontaneous and freakish sort, but seems rather a steady growth of confidence, not yet of the sort that encourages purchase of stocks to any great extent, but enough to arrest short selling of the indiscriminate sort. * * * * * This better feeling, so marked on the street, does not yet attract purchasers of stocks, and it may be that any real upward movement will be delayed till after Congress adjourns and general business settles into a healthier state than it has known since the present Congress began to legislate. The stock movement generally derives its most lasting impulse from the state of general business. It anticipates general business either in times of confidence or times of depression. General opinion favors a considerable rally even before the adjournment of Congress. After that the trend of general business will set the pace more or less. There are signs on all sides that the confidence which was freely predicted would appear with our credit "restored" abroad is a fact. That is the distinct gain of the present over the past.—[Boston Advertiser.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
121 Bellevue Avenue.
1st. Two superior tenements at 77 Division street, 6 rooms each, modern accommodations; $15 each, water included.
2d. A desirable corner lot on Thames street, with buildings and room for more; $4,000.
3d. Am ready to receive offers for renting the "Perkins Mansion," board and house and store on Bath Road, for the summer, subject to sale before 1st May.
[Office hours 9 morning till 5 evening.]

DIED.

LONNELLY—In this city, 20th inst., Catharine, wife of John Donnelly, aged 27 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 81 Burnside avenue, Saturday, 23d inst., at 8:15 A. M., to St. Joseph's Church at 9 A. M., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
LEWIS—In Howard, 21st inst., Henry Lewis, in the 77th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from Emmanuel Church tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
BROWN—In Middletown, 21st inst., Mrs. William C. Brown, in the 75th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, on Bowman Hill, Middletown, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
HEALEY—In Charleston, 21st inst., Mrs. Lucy Healey, in her 100th year.
READ—In Anthony, 20th inst., Phebe, widow of Henry Read, in her 91st year.
MURRY—In East Providence, 20th inst., Maria F., widow of Alexander Murry, in her 91st year.
HUNT—In Providence, 21st inst., George Hunt, in his 85th year.
LUMMIS—In Providence, 20th inst., Sarah Maria, widow of Daniel Lummis, in her 65th year.
CHURCH—In Providence, 21st inst., Alphonso Church, in his 70th year.
Walker—In Pawtucket, 21st inst., Eliza B. Hall, wife of General William R. Walker.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

That ill feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all stomach Troubles are cured by P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.)
P. P. P. is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Blotches, Pimples and all skin and blood diseases.
Cancerous sore on face, years of skin trouble, Glandular Swelling, sufferer renders thanks to P. P. P. for its great cures.

Abbott's East India Coral Paint cures all Corns, Warts and Bunions.

For Sale.
THE "ENNIS" ESTATE, at
20 PELHAM STREET,
Comprising a large family house, easily converted into a two-family house at light expense, and now in excellent repair. The lot is about 70 feet front and comprises in all 10,000 square feet of land. This is a rare opportunity for investment.
SIMEON HAZARD, Sole Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.
NEWPORT, R. I., February 13, 1895.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Committee on Streets and Highways, at the office of the Street Commissioner, Long Wharf, until 5 o'clock P. M., March 1st, 1895, for collecting and removing coal ashes, dirt and rubbish from the several wards or districts of the city to the different dumping grounds as designated by the Street Commissioner from time to time, from March 1st, 1895, to December 31st, 1895.
All bids must contain the names of two proposed sureties which will be considered in connection with bids. For further particulars inquire at this office.
The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
By direction of the Committee on Streets and Highways.
J. P. COTTON, Street Commissioner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

LEJUNE INDIGNANT.

Alleged Providence Embezzler Can be Found in Woonsocket.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 23.—Mr. Louis Lejune, whom Waldron, Wightman & Co. of Providence, R. I., charge with being an embezzler, is here with his family, and has been here for a week or ten days. He is very indignant that such a report should have been published. He has no idea of fleeing, and says that if the officers desire to find him they will have no trouble in doing so.

TO ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Body of Mexican Minister Gray to be Interred at Union City.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—A Big Four special train of eleven coaches carried the body of Minister to Mexico Isaac P. Gray to Union City, Ind., this morning for burial. Two militia companies conducted the remains from the capitol building, where they had been lying in state, to the union station, and the train departed shortly after 8 o'clock. Committees representing the state senate and house of representatives state officials, and several political clubs accompanied the remains. It required two huge trucks to convey the floral tributes to the train, which reached Union City at 11 o'clock.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—Last evening John Matthews, a discharged private of Company B, Second United States infantry, shot his wife, Anna, and afterward himself, dying in forty-five minutes. His wife will live. Matthews and his wife were quarreling, and when Mrs. Matthews started to leave he pulled a revolver and fired two shots at her. He then attempted to escape, but finding the house surrounded by officers and citizens turned his revolver on himself.

THE LAST ASSEMBLY AT SHERRY'S.

The second and last Assembly Ball at Sherry's was the chief incident in New York society last night. The attendance was unusually large and brilliant, and invitations were eagerly looked for, the season being so near the end. The guests were received in the pink room by Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger. The room was decorated in the usual manner with palms and flowers in vases. Supper was served at small tables in the lower ballroom at half-past twelve o'clock. The cotillon followed the supper, Mr. Franklin Bartlett leading, with Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. There were several favor figures, the favors including sash ribbons, artificial flowers and fancy butterflies. Loudon's orchestra and the Hungarians played.

Among the subscribers and others present were the Count and Countess de Monteaulnin, Mlle. de Monteaulnin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. LeRoy, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, the Misses Turnure, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. John Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Miss Alice Post, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Burke Roche, the Messrs. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. G. C. Franklyn, the Misses Delafield, Miss Helen King, Miss Kittie Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Grace Wilson, the Messrs. Mackay, J. V. L. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. John Furman, Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Stokes, C. Wyndham-Quin, Prince Lubecki, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Count Sierstorpff, Count Hadik, the Earl of Caithness, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Miss Kittie Cameron, Mrs. Fannie Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Charles A. Post, James Arden Harriman, S. Maitland Kersey and Gordon Norrie.

NAVAL NOTES.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. A. Heisler has been ordered before a retiring board, to meet at the Navy Department March 12.

Having repaired her boilers sufficiently to undergo the passage to New York, the Chicago left Algiers yesterday for Gibraltar, en route home. The San Francisco has started for a cruise along the northern coast of Africa.

The nomination of Lieutenant Commander F. W. Crocker to be a commander in the navy contained a proviso that the actual promotion shall not take place until the officer has been on a year's probation and has passed an examination.

It is reported at San Francisco that gunboat Bennington has been ordered to remain at Acapulco, owing to bad leaks in two of her boilers. When the Bennington went to the Mare Island navy yard recently, as her boilers were leaking, many of the tubes were ferruled. She went out to look for a missing collier, but as when she returned in eleven days she was worse off than ever, her boilers were re-tubed entirely. She has now been only a few days at sea.

Mr. Talbott, who engineered the naval appropriation bill through the House, went over to the Senate yesterday and found not the slightest sign of opposition. Secretary Herbert was also at the Senate end of the Capitol, and feels very much encouraged over the prospects of favorable action by the upper house. The sub-committee, consisting of Senators Gorman, Blackburn and Hale, will get to work immediately upon the bill, and will probably have it in shape to be reported by Monday next. The overwhelming majority by which the House agreed to the increase feature, coupled with the urgent appeal made by the Secretary for the three battleships, will, it is confidently expected, induce the Senate to make no important change in the bill.

Orders will be issued within the next few days relieving Rear Admiral J. A. Greer of the presidency of the examining and retiring board, in anticipation of his retirement. The officer who will succeed him on the list of admirals is Commodore W. A. Kirkland, commanding the European station. Orders have been issued to Rear Admirals Greer, Brown and Walker to meet at the Navy Department next Saturday and go through the usual perfunctory course of examining Commodore Kirkland's record and recommending him for promotion. On the advancement of Commodore Kirkland the ranking commodore will be Commodore E. E. Potter, who will retire in April next. Strenuous efforts have been made by this officer's friends to obtain for him before retirement the grade of rear admiral. Rear Admiral Carpenter was asked to retire in order to permit Commodore Potter's promotion, but refused. Admiral Greer's successor as president of the examining and retiring board will be Captain F. M. Bunce, who will then be promoted to the grade of commodore.

THE ICE HARVEST.

Yesterday afternoon the men employed by the Arctic Ice Company finished their labors at Easton's pond, and as the Tilly men had previously stopped work this closed the ice cutting season of 1895, the most successful Newport has ever seen. Two years ago, or in 1893, the local dealers filled their houses, but as the storage capacity was not so large as it is today the quantity secured was considerably less. About forty-five thousand tons of ice have been harvested for local use, aside from that cut for private consumption, and nearly $7,000 has been paid out to the laboring men engaged in cutting. This does not by any means represent the cost of cutting, nor yet of the labor actually engaged in the work, for there were overseers, engineers, drivers, etc., not included in the above, but necessary nevertheless in the gathering of the harvest. Then there are the horses, and many other expenses besides that for mere labor, to be met before the ice is packed away in the houses.

The ice cut is very good, though not so thick as that harvested two years ago. It is very nearly clear, and there is so much of it that it will not be necessary to go to Maine for more this summer.

JAMESTOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

It was not Captain McDonald of steamer Conanicut who spoke schooner Sarah E. Look yesterday, but Captain Roderick McDonald.

A very enjoyable time is anticipated at the Gardner House this evening, when the Jamestown Whist Club will give a dance, followed by refreshments. A number of people are expected from Newport. Mr. J. Watson, president of the club, has been making the necessary arrangements. Messrs. William Saufnough, J. Tifft and Edwin Littlefield have been appointed floor aids.

Mr. Augustus H. Swan of Newport was on the island today.

Steamer Conanicut has succeeded in clearing her slip from the heavy blocks of ice. Since her 12 o'clock trip yesterday she has been making her regular landings at Ferry wharf at Newport.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture has compiled the official figures of the number of sheep in the United States for the 1st of January, 1895, these estimates coming as the result of information obtained from state agents scattered all over the country, and also from special agents of the departments in all the various sections, who have consulted with farmers and taken every possible means of verifying their figures. Of course, a tabulation of this kind is never absolutely exact, and must be looked upon simply as an approximation. But it is just as likely to be exact this year as it was last year or the year before, and has for a long time furnished the best evidence upon which estimates of the condition of the wool-growing interest have been founded.

The number of sheep at the first of this year is given at 42,294,034, against 45,048,017 January 1, 1894, this indicating a falling off of about 2,750,000. This is a very considerable decline, but is no more, and, in fact, not as much, as has taken place at other times during recent years. Thus, there was a falling off of more than 3,000,000 sheep January 1, 1887, as compared with January 1, 1886, and in 1884 the number of sheep as given by the report of the United States authorities was set at 50,300,243—an amount much larger than has been given in recent years. The average price of the sheep was placed January 1, 1894, at $1 98. It is given for the first of this year as $1 58, a decline of, approximately, twenty per cent. In other words, besides the decline in numbers, there has also been a decline in the value of the sheep.

It would be easy to draw unwarranted deductions from a mere superficial consideration of these figures. It might, for example, be said that this marked the effect of the new tariff law upon this important industry, and emphasized the need of changing back to the old condition of things as speedily as possible; but, unfortunately for such a supposition, the exhibits made by the Agricultural Department of other animals show that the decline in the number and value of sheep does not differ greatly from the decline of other domestic animals.

There was a falling off between the 1st of January, 1894, and the first of January, 1895, in the number of oxen and cattle of about 2,250,000 or about six per cent. of the entire number, just as there was a decline of about six per cent. in the number of sheep. But while this in the case of the sheep represented a decline in total value of, approximately, $4,500,000, allowing to the sheep the full value of January 1, 1894, in the case of the oxen and cattle this falling off represented a decline in value of more than $92,000,000—a shrinkage which throws the sheep reduction into relative obscurity; and yet we have not yet heard it affirmed that this decline in amount and value of the oxen and cattle of the United States was in any way due to the change in the tariff law. In fact, this loss is more likely to have its origin in the industrial distress due to the uncertainties concerning our financial system.

Take another form of comparison—that is, the comparison of values. As we have pointed out, the average price of sheep declined from January 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895, approximately, twenty per cent., but during the same twelve months the average price of hogs throughout the United States declined seventeen per cent. In this instance there was a falling off in numbers of only a little over a million, but to the agriculturists the loss of a million in numbers represented a loss of value more than a million dollars greater than the loss sustained by the reduction of nearly three times the number of sheep. It is pretty clear, therefore, that to quite an extent the sheep industry has shared the fate of other agricultural industries, in a decline both in amount and value, and that these declines may have been mainly due to causes quite apart from tariff legislation.

It is interesting to notice by the official exhibit that the decline in the number of sheep does not seem to have taken place in those parts of the country where the largest decline had been anticipated. It was assumed that the territories and far Western and Southwestern states would suffer more keenly as a result of the reduction in the price of wool than the Eastern and central states of the Union, where there was a profit in raising sheep for mutton. But while there was during the year 1894 a distinct gain in the number of sheep in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and a decline of less than 100,000 sheep in Texas, there was a falling off of 60,000 sheep in Vermont and 300,000 each in the states of New York and Pennsylvania, a result possibly due to an unwarrantable fear which led the farmers in these latter localities to slaughter their lambs under the, perhaps, mistaken belief that they could not afford to raise them.—[Boston Herald.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Rev. Dr. Bass and Rev. Mr. Cady will exchange Sunday morning.

—The Coddington school flag has been badly torn by the wind today.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hardy of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Hardy on Victoria avenue.

—Mr. H. F. Brown, chorister at the United Congregational Church, will spend Sunday at his home in Natick, Mass.

—Captain G. H. Kelley of steamer City of Newport reported that in his trip to Providence yesterday he saw two very bright sun dogs, a very unusual sight.

—At the instance of F. H. Morgan, a civil suit for $200 was served yesterday afternoon upon William O'Brien for debt. Ira E. Wilson becomes bondsman for the young man.

—The state house, in common with other places of business, has a deserted appearance today. The district court helped perpetuate the memory of Washington by taking a full holiday.

—The visiting companies of naval reserves from Bristol, Fall River and New Bedford did not arrive, as was expected, on the 2:20 train, but came on a special, which reached the station shortly before 3 o'clock.

—A group photograph of twenty-one of the Red Men, all in war paint, who took part in the recent "Heap Big Trading Post" of Wecnat Shasett Tribe, is displayed in the window of the Newport One Price Clothing Company.

—Messrs. Stevenson and Bell will speak and sing at the 6 o'clock meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday evening. This will be the last time these evangelists will be with the association, as they are to leave the city next week.

—Fenton, the confectioner, shows in his window today an American flag in candy. In place of the stars in the union are the words "One country, one flag, one language," understood to follow. The number of letters corresponds to the stars in the original flag.

—The delegates elected by the Society of Christian Endeavor of the United Congregational Church to attend the state convention in Providence today are Messrs. H. F. Brown, who is president of the local union; Arthur O. Pritchard and Francis O. Bliss.

—Rev. Father Stang, rector of the SS. Peter and Paul's cathedral, at Providence, will leave for Germany in a short time, and it is announced that he will not return to this country. Some of his parishioners have made up a purse, and a farewell banquet will be tendered him early in March.

—The Women's Auxiliary gave a supper last evening to the junior department of the Young Men's Christian Association. More than forty boys were present, and evidently enjoyed the good things provided. The music rendered by the Viola orchestra added much to the enjoyment. After the supper Kenneth Grant played a piano solo, and George Seabury read a humorous selection. The evening ended with games and a visit to the gymnasium.

MR. HOWELLS' SON AND DAUGHTER.

As a general thing it is not given to great authors to see their literary talents reflected in their children. Mr. Howells is particularly fortunate in seeing just the opposite state of affairs in his family. I thought of this the other day while reading a poem which Mr. Howells's daughter, Miss Mildred, has just written and which will shortly be published. Although this girl of twenty does not aspire to literary honors, she has, nevertheless, an unmistakable tendency for the pen—and for the artist's pen as well, since she generally illustrates her writings. As yet the public has seen but little of her work, only here and there a poem, a parlor comedy, or an illustration to some verses either by herself or by her father. But recently Miss Howells has been writing more steadily, and of the quality of this work the public will have an opportunity to judge within the next year.

Mr. Howells's son is also developing literary tendencies. His name is John, and he is now a student at the Beaux Arts in Paris, where he has been for the past two years—ever since his graduation from Harvard, in fact. Of late the younger Howells has been experimenting with the pen, and although the results have either been read only by personal friends, or purposely published in some obscure medium, the touch which his work reveals is a sure one. Within a year John Howells will finish his Parisian studies and return to America, when, it is not unlikely, we may read some of his work in the American periodicals. This literary heredity by Mr. Howells's children is naturally a very pleasant thought to the novelist, who, unlike most authors, thinks well enough of his profession to wish that his children might find recognition and eminence in it.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Dr. Goodwin, who died in Edinburgh a few days ago, was a remarkable man, and had passed a life of extraordinary and varied adventure. His brother was the surgeon with Sir John Franklin's Arctic voyage in 1845, and a few years later he himself joined in Captain Verney's search expedition, of the perils of which he wrote a very interesting account. Having exhausted the arctic regions, Dr. Goodwin went off to Australia, and was shipwrecked on his way out. He was at the gold diggings for several years, and then became a squatter, and encountered many adventures in the bush. He went from Australia to the islands of the South Sea, and thence to Siberia and Russia. He returned to Edinburgh ten years ago, and had since lived a very quiet life among a small circle of friends. He was an eminent antiquary, and an expert in heraldry and genealogy, and had a rich store of reminiscences of Scotch society of the early part of the present century. It was his intention to write a volume of reminiscences, for which he had ample material, but he never put the design into execution.



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Box office opens 10 A. M. Saturday.
Tickets can be had from members of the chorus and at shops of A. A. Tilley & Co., Rogers's music store, Foley Bryer & Son, William Carry and John M. Swan.

Opera House.
Monday, February 25.
Engagement of Extraordinary!
Chas. H. Yale's Newest
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A Mammoth Production. Everything New but the Title. Dazzling Transformations.
The Advent of Spring.
And all the Great Features. Bring the Children.
Prices 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1. Seats on sale February 24.

Natural History Society.
REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING, Monday evening, 8 o'clock, 25th February, in the museum.
Mr. JOHN WORTHINGTON, will speak on "MALTA."
All friends interested in the subject will be welcome. By order of the Council.
A. O'D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON SALES
still continue to increase at
Sherman & Rooney's.
They sell small pieces of
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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
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SECOND ALARM—2 (1 1) struck after a first alarm.
GENERAL ALARM—6 (1 1 1 1 1 1) struck after either the first or second alarm calls out the whole department.
STILL ALARM—2 (1 1) strokes calls emergency corps.
PRACTICE—1 (1) stroke preceding an alarm from either box indicates that the alarm is for practice, and not for fire.
RECALL—3 (1 1 1) strokes after either alarm indicates that the fire is under control and relieves the companies held in reserve.
FIREWARDS' SPECIAL—3 (1 1 1) strokes calls the Firewards to headquarters in special session.
OFFICERS' SPECIAL—1 (1) stroke within thirty minutes after the firewards' special, calls all foremen and assistant foremen to headquarters.
DEPARTMENT SPECIAL—7 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1) strokes within thirty minutes after the firewards special, calls all the firemen to their respective stations, foremen and bell ringers reporting promptly at headquarters for orders.
TIME AND TEST OF ALARM—1 (1) stroke at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

School Department Signals.
Thirteen—(1 1 1 1) strokes at the following hours only, viz:—At 8 15 A. M.—No morning session at 11 40 A. M.—One session; at 1.15 P. M.—No afternoon session.

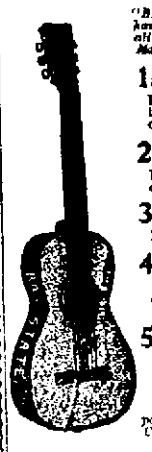
Police Department Signals.
POLICE SPECIAL—12 (1 1 1 1) calls all policemen not on duty to report at Police Station.

General Information.
Keys of the fire alarm boxes are placed with the residents in the immediate vicinity of the several boxes, also with all the policemen.
Key holders upon positive information of a fire in their immediate vicinity (nearer to that box than any other) may unlock the box and if the small gong in the box is not striking, may pull the hook down once, and let go. If the small gong in the box does not immediately respond by striking the number of the box, and the fire alarm bells are not striking, do not hold down the hook or pull it a second time, but proceed promptly to pull the next nearest box, as the failure of the box to respond on either the gong in the box or on the alarm bells would indicate something wrong with the box or circuit with which the adjacent boxes would not be affected, as they are arranged on separate circuits.
Key holders are instructed that a box must never be pulled for a fire seen at a distance, or their keys entrusted to boys or irresponsible persons.
One stroke of the alarm bells, or two strokes, with an interval between them, only indicates that the alarm is being tested.
The Chief Engineer will use the fire alarm to transmit his orders to the whole department or any details thereof.
The above details, signals, etc., will be observed and obeyed as a general order and will supersede all others on and after March 31, 1893.
JOHN D. LAKE, Chief Engineer.



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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.
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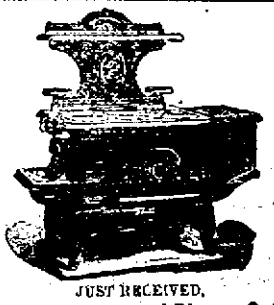
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We have had Cold Weather and may have more of it, but Spring is not far off for all that. Now, when things are quiet, and there is not much doing, would be a good time to select from our large stock what furniture you will have to replace when you do your spring cleaning.
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CLOSE TO A SILVER BASIS.

The treasury officials confirm the statement made in the Senate by Senator Gray that at the time of the recent bond issue the United States was on the verge of going upon a silver basis; so close, in fact, that twenty-four hours might have decided the situation. On Wednesday evening, January 30, Mr. Jordan in a telephone message to the department said that he thought he could hold out until the following Saturday, but that the next day might decide the situation. It was further said at the department that the net gold coin in the sub-treasuries and assay offices February 2, less gold certificates to order outstanding, was $35,570,510, and that the gold bullion amounted to $43,938,865, making the total coin and bullion $79,509,381.

The first indications of general withdrawals of gold for the purpose of hoarding in this country, the treasury officials says, were noticed on January 17 last. Withdrawals increased rapidly, until on the 25th of that month they amounted to $7,156,046. January 28 the first message of the President on the urgency of the situation was presented to Congress, and on that day over $4,000,000 was withdrawn. On the day following the withdrawals amounted to over $3,000 000, and on the 30 h. to nearly $4,600,000. The announcement that negotiations for another loan were in progress was made on the 1st of February, and on the following day the withdrawals had decreased to $67,000. On the 5th. it was reported that a hitch in the proceedings had occurred, and the withdrawals on that day more than doubled.

From early in the year, it is said, every effort had been made to gather gold coin and collect it in New York and Boston, the two principal points of withdrawals, for shipment, and on the 21 of February every dollar that could be withdrawn with safety from other points had been shipped to these points. As shown by the figures given above, the total amount of free gold in the sub-treasury in New York was $9,700,334, and the only possible way of adding to it was from the mints, whose total coinage was only about $200,000 per diem. February 2 the total amount of gold coin owned by the government was exceeded by the demand certificates outstanding against it, and the government was practically borrowing gold coin from the owners of them and substituting gold bullion in its place in order to carry on specie payments in gold.

"In considering the details of the contract," say the officials; "it should be remembered that the treasury was dealing with a community more or less excited and panicky, and that foreigners for a long time had been distrustful of American securities, and had sent large quantities of them to this country to be sold. The November bonds, purchased at 117, which rose to 119, had fallen to 114, the latter figure showing a net loss of over three per cent. on the price paid by the syndicate." The officials declare that it was extremely difficult to make any bond dealings at all. After trying for four days to get a reduction in interest, even to 5½ per cent., it was found absolutely impossible to obtain it, and the position was regarded as too critical to admit a longer delay.—[Washington Star.

RUSSIANS IN WINTER.

The national cap has a soft, velvet crown, surrounded by a broad band of sable or of otter; it is always in fashion, and lasts forever. People who are fond of variety buy, each year, a new cap, made of black Persian lambskin, which resembles in shape that worn by the bazars, though the shape is modified every year by the thrifty shop keepers.

The furs, and the Russians' sensible manner of dressing in general, have much to do with their comfort and freedom from colds. Few Russians wear flannels of any sort. Linen underclothing and the thinnest gowns are sufficient in the delightfully heated houses, and at theatres and other places of public entertainment anything more would be intolerable. No Russian enters a room, theatre or public hall, at any season of the year, with his cloak and ove shoes, and no well-trained servant would allow an ignorant foreigner to trifle with his health by so doing. Even the foreign churches are provided with cloak rooms and attendants. And the Russian churches? On grand occasions, when space is railed off for officials or favored guests, cloak racks and attendants are provided near the door for the privileged ones who must display their uniforms and gowns as a matter of state etiquette. The women find the light shawl which they wear under their fur to preserve their gowns from hairs, to shield the chest, and for precisely such energies, sufficient protection. On ordinary occasions, people who don't keep a lackey to hold their cloaks, just inside the entrance have an opportunity to practice Russian endurance, and unless the crowd is very dense the large and lofty space renders it quite possible, though the churches are heated, to retain the fur cloak; but it is not healthy, and not always comfortable. It would not be possible to provide cloak rooms and attendants for the thousands upon thousands who attend church service on Sundays and holidays. With the foreign churches, whose attendance is comparatively limited, it is a different matter.

Moscow, by the way, is the place to see the coats intended for "really cold weather" journeys, made of bearskin and of reindeer skin, impervious to cold, lined with downy Siberian rat—or other skins which one does not see in St. Petersburg shops.—[Isabel F. Hapgood, in March Lippincott's.

AMERICAN SAILORS DISAPPEARING.

The river front during the recent cold weather looked gloomy and silent. The "Jack Tars" and the "dock rats" sought warmer climates in the groggeries of the district or elsewhere, to spend their money in sailor fashion. The water-side characters have undergone a change during the last few years. Seamen born in the United States are becoming fewer at New York every year. The books of the large offices show that the native-born seamen engaged at that office decreased last year to nearly 3,000. Of the sailors employed in the coasting trade, four-fifths are Scandinavians, and most of the sailors on our yachts are of the same nationality. During the year 1894, nearly 6,000 Scandinavians shipped through the barge office at this port, as against over 3,000 British, about 1,500 Germans, 600 Russian Finns, 116 Austrians, 100 Frenchmen, and nearly 500 other foreigners. It is cited as a curious fact that many of the Scandinavians were not sailors in their own country, but coming here to get work of any kind fell in with their countrymen at this port who are manning vessels, and decided to go to sea. They make good sailors, but the captains of "deep sea" ships at this port agree that they prefer native American sailors to all others. They say that the modern ship differs very much from the ship of twenty years ago: her rigging is of steel, and the sails are bolstered and the capstan is turned by steam, while there are various mechanical contrivances, such as patent halyards and blocks. Therefore, to handle her rightly requires more intelligence than was formerly requisite for a sailor. It takes less than one-half as many men to handle a ship of two thousand tonnage as it did twenty years ago, but they must be experienced men, and the captains say that the American sailor can do this work on a modern vessel as no other sailor can, and yet he is fast disappearing.

The shipping commissioners at the various ports of this country were asked for the causes for this decrease, and the most significant answers came from the offices at Boston and Bath. The former said: "The cause naturally seems to be that there is no inducement for American men to go to sea; foreign commerce has dwindled so rapidly from this port, and the outlook for business in the coastwise trade offers no inducement for advancement."

"Bath," replied the commissioner at that port, "is the home of a large number of sea captains, chief officers, and mates of ships, but there are no young men today starting out to follow the sea as a profession. There will be no American captains here in the next generation. This decrease in able seamen has gone on with the decrease of American ships. There are not ships enough now to enable Bath captains to find employment in their profession, and the number of these ships available for service is decreasing every year. Looking forward to the future, there is no inducement for young men to go to sea. Formerly it was an honorable profession; the young men of the best families in the Kennebec valley eagerly sought the privilege of a new ship. Now, for the small number of ships built here, it is difficult to find young Americans willing to go, because in return for their hard work they find nothing in prospect. I do not speak of sail coasters. Such vessels offer little attraction to young men of ambition. Those who are already qualified by service to take officers' positions in foreign trade, but who cannot obtain the positions because of the growing scarcity of American ships, prefer to take their chances on the American steamers sailing from the larger ports."—[New York Times.

A LOST TRIBE OF INDIANS.

In 1815, or about that time, a vessel belonging to the Russian-American Fur Company, engaged in hunting sea fur-bearing animals, with a crew of Kodiac Indian hunters, visited the island of St. Nicholas of the Catalina group, and while there a dispute arose between the other hunters and the natives. During a battle that followed nearly all the natives were killed. It was known in the early part of the fourth decade of this century, to a few men who were engaged in hunting sea otter around the islands lying off this coast, that there were native inhabitants living on the island of St. Nicholas.

In 1835 Captain James Johnson and Isaac Williams, both residents of Los Angeles, sent a boat to that island to bring the Indians to Los Angeles. Only seven people were found, an elderly man and woman, a man and woman about forty years of age, one girl of about eighteen years, and two boys of fourteen or fifteen years each. While the boat's crew were busy with other matters the old woman escaped. The remaining six were brought to Los Angeles and taken into the families of Captain Johnson and Mr. Williams as servants, and were treated in the same manner as other Indian servants. They did not speak the dialect of any of the Indians o the mainland, with the exception of the girl, who was a half breed; the others were all Indians, and not distinguishable from the native Indian of California.

Whether from a radical change in their diet or from some other cause, the Islanders that were brought to Los Angeles soon fell sick, and it was not long before all of them were dead, except the old man, who recovered with the loss of his sight. He found his way to San Pedro, where he lived a number of years, spending most of his time along the beach gathering such shell fish for food as he could find on the rocks at low tide.

Some years later Duergo Noldover of Santa Barbara, who devoted much of his time to hunting sea otter, was at the Island of St. Nicholas, and brought thence to Santa Barbara the woman that had been left by the Johnson and Williams party. She was very old, and owing to her lonely life, had lost the power of speech. There was nothing in her physical appearance to distinguish her from the Indian race on this coast.—[Los Angeles Herald.

A MEMORIAL TO MRS. BROWNING.

The scheme to erect a memorial to Elizabeth Barrett Browning at Ledbury, Herefordshire, England, projected over a year ago, have assumed proportions which warrant its complete success, and its promoters confidently expect to dedicate it in June next. An institute and clock tower is the form which the memorial has taken, and the enthusiastic folk of Ledbury have given an admirable site and subscribed $7,000 toward the building. The remaining $2,000 needed to complete the work satisfactorily is to be solicited from the many admirers of Mrs. Browning elsewhere in Great Britain and abroad.

The memorial is fittingly placed at Ledbury, because there, at Hope End, the poet remained until she was twenty years of age; her father, mother, and sister lie buried in the old parish churchyard, and her early associations are with this pastoral place, which she more than once celebrates in her songs. It was here, at the age of eleven, that she wrote her first poem, on the battle of Marathon, which, in spite of many childish faults, proved her talent for versifying.

The edifice is to be of two kinds of stone, quarried in the neighborhood, and half-timber work. On the ground floor is a well-lighted entrance hall, a large reading room and the library. On the first floor are an assembly room and offices. The stairs are in the tower. A lady of Ledbury has contributed a fine, large clock, with four dials, and, though the memorial seems rather an odd one to a woman and poet like Elizabeth Barrett Browning, its utility and value to the townspeople are no less a testimonial than would be a Greek fountain or a Roman arch.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

February 22.

1732—Birth of Washington.

1819—James Russell Lowell, poet, author and diplomat, born in Cambridge, Mass.; died 1891.

1847—Battle of Buena Vista begun.

1848—Uprising in Paris; beginning of the revolution against Louis Philippe. The national guard declared in favor of reform and united with the people in demanding the dismissal of the ministers. Barricades were erected in the principal streets, troops and citizens fraternized, and by night the city was in control of the mob.

1875—Sir Charles Lyell, eminent geologist, died; born 1797.

Three first-class battleships and twelve torpedo boats will be added to the navy of the United States as a result of yesterday's work of the House of Representatives. The naval appropriation bill, which has been before the House since Friday of last week, was finally passed. The navy is gaining friends in Congress, and all the money that may be necessary to put the United States in a position to command respect among the nations of the world will be voted. Not only were the provisions for the battleships and the torpedo boats voted, but the Secretary was given authority to enlist two thousand additional men. The provisions for the new dry dock at Algiers, La.; for accumulating a reserve supply of guns, projectiles and torpedoes for the regular navy; for building guns for the auxiliary cruisers, for arming and equipping the naval militia, for new machinery for the Chicago, and for new machinery and a modern battery for the Hartford, were all retained in the bill.

Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

BLUE BIRD,

The best 5c. Cigar in the city,

TRY THEM.

THEO. BIGALKE,

10 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES

FANCY POTATOES

—AT—

80c. per bushel

—AT—

James A. Eddy's

CASH GROCERY AND MARKET,

250 Thames St.

A GREAT HIT!

FINE MARSHMALLOWS

In neat one-pound boxes,

Only 19c Each.

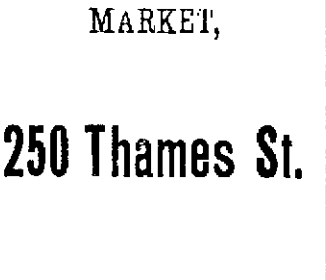
Another fresh lot just received direct from the manufacturers.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

(Smith's New Building, Broadway)

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.



Revere Mocha and Java,

—AND—

Star Java Coffees.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172 & 176 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

FANCY NEW

French Prunes

10c. a lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

PELEG BRYER & SON,

25 & 27 BROADWAY.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

GROCERIES.

Just Arrived!

1000 1-8 bags Colonel's Best Flour
200 half bbls. Colonel's Best Flour
1 car full bbls. Colonel's Best Flour

The very best flour in the world and for sale at $4.25 a bbl.; $8 for two bbls.

Patrons purchasing to the amount of $10 a discount of 2 per cent will be made.

D. E. YOUNG,

130 THAMES STREET.

DRIED CHERRIES.

PECKHAM & MANCHESTER

BROADWAY.

DRUGGISTS.

WM. H. COTTON.

Druggist and Apothecary,

OLD No. 143, NEW No. 226 THAMES STREET

NEWPORT, R. I.

IF YOU EVER

Use Cydonine once

YOU WILL NEVER

Use anything else for chapped hands.

PREPARED BY

Geo. A. Wood

Dispensing Chemist.

Cut and Pressed Glass Bottles,

Filled and empty, in great variety, at prices to suit every one.

Our Toilet Cologne is still put up in the same attractive style, four different sizes.

We are showing an assortment of standard goods in our line which it will pay you to examine

—AT—

Downing Brothers',

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LOT OF

WRIGHT'S PERFUMES,

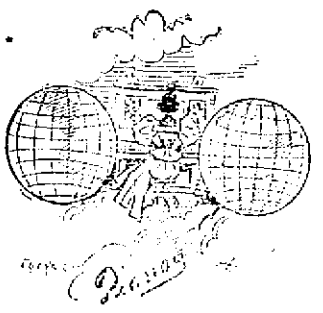
FOR THE HOLIDAYS;

American Beauty, Maud Muller, new, Wild Olive, White Lilac, Mary Stuart, Heliotrope, Stephanotis, White Rose and many others, at

J. T. Wright's Pharmacy,

22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



Music of the spheres delights the spheres and all who dwell upon them. The player and playing are both charming, the more especially as she is playing one of our JEWETT PIANOS. Instruments like ours afford full scope for musical ability and make the music of the spheres more pleasing than ever. When the musician and the music are of the best, much is expected; but even music and musicians owe much to their instrument, and certainly no debt can be larger than that of music and musicians to our ..... PIANOS. The most competent musicians acknowledge it and pronounce our instruments the best in use.

JOHN ROGERS, 210 Thames Street.

Ralph Wood,

Piano Tuner,

WITH JOHN ROGER

210 THAMES STREET.

ALBERT P. CRANDALL,

199 Spring Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Piano, Church and Reed Organ Tuner.

FOR SALE—A church organ of two manuals and seventeen registers, almost new; a rare bargain. Also a one manual reed organ at a low figure, and a two manual reed organ in good condition suited for small church or chapel.

GENUINE

Home-made Candies

—AT—

144 THAMES STREET.

Your children know

FENTON'S

From all factory made goods.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

If you use meal, remember that R. I. Corn makes the nicest, and that the name **Boyd Brothers** on your package is a guarantee you have got the genuine

SCHREIER'S

QUEEN ANNE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Everything New in the Line of Hats Now Open.
Trimmed Goods a Specialty.

VARIETY GREAT! PRICES LOW!

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For blood poisoning, mercurial poisoning, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEAKY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Are entirely removed by P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by) D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Leading Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., Jan. 14, 1893.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: GENTLEMEN—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief. It purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles.

Yours truly, CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

BICYCLES.

'95 Fowler Bicycle.

Call and see it. It is the strongest and finest wheel built. To see one is to buy one.

Now is the time to have your Bicycle thoroughly overhauled. Skates and scissors sharpened, saws filed, etc.

Don't forget to call and see the Fowler for '95.

GEO. W. SMITH,

Agent and Repairer,

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COLUMBIA BICYCLE CATALOGUES.

Call and get one.

Columbias reduced to $100.

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE,

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ESTABLISHED 1814.

GENUINE FRESH

Rhode Island Eggs.

I receive, daily, large quantities of strictly fresh R. I. eggs, and in order to prevent an accumulation, I am prepared to make very low prices—especially to large cash buyers.

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BELLEVUE AVENUE,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES,

Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables of all kinds, Choice Teas, Pure Spices and Coffees, Butter and Cheese from best Vermont and New York dairies constantly on hand. A large variety of Standard Canned Goods, also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first class store

Oranges, Lemons,

Figs, Nuts, Dates,

Oysters and Clams,

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286 & 288 THAMES STREET.

RESTAURANT,

20 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I

First class meals on the European plan serve at all hours. Oysters furnished in every style

DAVID B. ALLEN, Proprietor.

FLORISTS.

Choice and Fresh

Cut Flowers

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Funeral and wedding work a specialty, and at very low rates.

Connected by telephone.

Landscape Work.

The Newport Nursery Company has made arrangements with an experienced Landscape Architect, and is prepared for grading and planting estates, large or small, in Newport or elsewhere in New England. Or will do any part of the work which may be desired.

Seaside estates supplied with the finest ornamentals grown in seaside exposures and therefore perfectly adapted to the new conditions.

For consultation, including references, address Newport Nursery, Newport, R. I.

Newport Transfer Express Co.,

Local Baggage and Freight Express.

Special arrangements with the Old Colony railroad and steamboat companies and the Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company for delivery and for the **checking of baggage at residence to destination.**

Tickets over these lines on sale at the main office, 50 Bellevue avenue, to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and to Boston.

Prompt and personal attention given to all details by E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.

The Gurney System

—FOR—

STEAM AND HOT WATER

—IS—

The Best in the World.

PHILIP F. CONROY,

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MISS TOWNSEND

Desires to inform her patrons and all other interested in

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and remedial movements, that she is prepared to give scientific treatment and careful attention to all consulting her. Refers by permission to Dr. Douglas Graham of Boston, Mass. Address 15 Rhode Island avenue, Newport, R. I.

Family Coal.

A full stock of the best varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.

Lykens Valley and George's Creek Cumberland.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & Co.

This Morning's News.

CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

CABLE BILL KILLED.

House Votes Against Establishing One to Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The house voted—144 to 150—to non-concur in the senate amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill directing the president to contract for building a cable to the Hawaiian Islands.

Concurrence in the amendment on the part of the house was advocated by Mr. Draper of Massachusetts, who spoke of the business interests involved in the commerce between the islands and the United States. He favored the annexation of the islands and looked upon the building of the cable as the first step in that direction.

The vote was mainly a partisan one, the Republicans and Populists voting for building the cable, and the Democrats against it.

The senate would have completed the Indian appropriation bill had not an acrimonious discussion arisen on the sectarian school question.

It brought out a decidedly wide range of debate on the separation of church and the state, in the course of which the expressions were general that the government should entirely abandon denominational schools. On a yea and nay vote, an exception was made in the case of the Indian schools of Hampton, Va., Lincoln and Philadelphia, on the ground that that they were not strictly denominational. The sectarian question was still under consideration when the senate adjourned.

The night session was a failure, no quorum being present. After waiting until 9 o'clock, and no quorum appearing, the senate adjourned.

An Extra Session?

The talk of an extra session is revived. The president's remark to some western representatives-elect, in which he asked them significantly how they would like to be called here to enter upon their duties about March 15, is regarded by many as an indication that he had the matter of an extra session under advisement. He has talked in similar strain to several members of congress during the last two or three weeks.

It is well understood and known by those who are on intimate terms with the president that he does not desire an extra session of the Fifty-fourth congress. But he has repeatedly conveyed to those who have talked with him that he would call an extra session if the public service required it.

The action of a number of Republicans in the senate during the last four or five days has given rise to much speculation. These senators have indulged in considerable unnecessary debate upon appropriation bills, the discussion taking very wide range. Their object, it is alleged, is to prevent the passage of some one of the large appropriation bills by noon on March 4, and thus

Force an Extra Session.

The senators are engaged in these obstructive tactics, it is understood, for the purpose of preventing the passage of other important pending legislation, especially the pooling, bankruptcy and sugar bills. They appear determined not to allow any of these bills to be acted on.

The condition of the five appropriation bills now before the senate—the legislative, the sundry civil, naval, deficiency and postoffice—will now require all the time of the senate to secure their passage. There is less than two days on an average left to be devoted to each one of these bills.

The outlook for any legislation in the senate outside of the appropriation bills is very dubious. The financial question is the only one that may make it necessary for an extra session to be called. So far as the condition of the treasury is concerned there seems to be little hope of decided improvement except from what will be obtained from the sale of bonds.

The difficulty may be overcome by the retention in the sundry civil bill of the amendment reported by the senate committee providing for the issue of certificates of indebtedness. It is expected that this proposition will give rise to spirited and protracted debate, and there may be a good deal of time wasted in discussion of the subject. This the Democratic members of the appropriation committee desired to avoid.

Flower Wins Again.

PEORIA, Ills., Feb. 22.—The case of D. R. Chapman of Peoria against Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston was nolle prossed in this city. The charge was that Dr. Flower embezzled $350,000 in gold from Mr. Chapman in a transaction in relation to the coal lands' "deal" of 1880. It was a complete victory for the Boston physician. The court nolle prossed the case without the necessity of any evidence being put in for the defense.

An Old Man's Double Crime.

WILSHIRE, O., Feb. 22.—Samuel Young, a well-to-do citizen of this place, in a fit of jealousy drove his young wife from his home. He followed her. She slipped and fell, and before she could rise he stabbed her three times in the side, killing her. Young went back to the house and hanged himself. Young was 70 years of age and his wife 21.

MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

Expected Dissolution of the British Parliament Failed to Materialize.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Rosebery's administration has passed through a storm which its opponents expected would overwhelm it, and which many of its friends believed would require the most skillful seamanship to weather. Despite the predictions of the Conservative papers and the more or less badly disguised fears of the Liberal organs, the government came out of the contest with flying colors, and in a manner that surprised even those who at no time thought there was a chance of defeat.

The question that precipitated the dangerous situation was a motion made by Henry James, formerly attorney general in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, but who abandoned the Liberal party on the bringing forward of the Irish home rule scheme. By standing order No. 17 of the house of commons a member may arise to move the adjournment of the house for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance.

Taking advantage of this order, Sir Henry James yesterday moved the adjournment of the house in order to call attention to the import duties on cotton recently decided upon by the government of India. It is claimed by many of the manufacturers of Manchester and other cotton centers in Lancashire that the imposition of the duties has a serious effect upon their business, and they desire the imperial government to intervene to secure their abolition.

The cotton interest is strongly represented in the house, and when the notice of the motion was given it was conjectured, not only by many Conservative papers, but by some of the staunch Liberal organs, that the government, which was bound to oppose the desired change, would be overthrown by the Lancashire party in combination with Conservatives and Liberals interested in the cotton trade. The Parnellites, too, were expected to cast their votes against the government.

But the result did not bear out the fears of the politicians, for, by a majority of 195, the Rosebery ministry triumphantly repelled the attacks of its assailants.

This result was in a measure due to the attitude of Mr. Goschen, who, though a Liberal Unionist, dealt with the question in a spirit of great fairness toward the government.

Whisky Goes Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22. — The conference called by the receivers of the Whisky trust resulted yesterday in the combination of all the large distillers in the country with the trust to regulate the output and prevent the over-production of spirits. The entire production capacity of the United States, with the exception of about 3½ per cent, is represented in the combination, which has been named the Spirits Distilling association. It was decided to fix the price at 14 cents a gallon, or 2 cents in advance of the present rate, which will go into effect Monday, and with the tax of $1.10 will raise the price of spirits to $1.24 a gallon.

Brooklyn's $300,000 Fire.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 22.—Fire broke out shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the eight story building known as the Arbuckle coffee mills. Adjoining it is a six-story building, and next to this is a four-story building, all the property of the Arbuckles. In the main building 225 girls and 50 men were employed. The rescue of these men and girls caused considerable excitement for the time being, the report being circulated that many had been burned to death. Bernard Carr and Joseph Smith sustained severe fractures of the ankles by jumping. The loss will be about $300,000.

A Weak-Kneed Embezzler.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 22.—William Bonn, bookkeeper for Buchanan & Lyall's tobacco factory, who is charged with embezzlement, was in court yesterday. As he was being taken to the bar he trembled like a leaf, and showed signs of collapse. When arraigned at the bar he fell to the floor in an hysterical fit, and the examination was temporarily adjourned. Mr. Buchanan said that Bonn's thefts had been going on for 10 years.

Last of the Season.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The fourth and last of the winter evening receptions at the White House took place last night. It was to the general public. A great crowd formed a line extending down the walk and out of the White House grounds and along Pennsylvania avenue. The weather was very pleasant, and the waiting crowd did not suffer from it.

Douglass and Lee.

RALEIGH, Feb. 22.—The house of representatives resolved to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Frederick Douglass. At it refused to adjourn on Lee's birthday, this action causes great indignation.

Venerable Persian Priest Dead.

TEHERAN, Feb. 22. — Hussan Shirazi, aged 84, the head of the Shiah clergy, is dead. As a mark of respect to the dead priest, the bazaars in all the cities of Persia will be closed for five days, and there will be a general mourning.

Another Anarchist Bagged.

BARCELONA, Feb. 22.—A violent anarchist named Carcanga, who was a friend of Pallas and Franch, both of whom were executed for perpetrating bomb outrages, has been arrested.

Contractors Will Hold Out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A special meeting of the Electrical Contractors' association was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to continue the fight against the striking workers.

Delaware Deadlock Still Unbroken.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 22.—It is generally accepted now that a senator will not be elected by the general assembly until the end of March. One ballot was taken yesterday and resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Wolcott, 9; Bayard, 1; Tunnell, 1.

Free Baptists In Session.

HAVERHILL, Feb. 22.—The Massachusetts Society of Free Baptists was attended by delegations from many parts of the state. The principal address yesterday was made by Rev. J. M. Rendick of Chelsea.

Dangerous Playthings.

ANSONIA, Conn., Feb. 22.—Stephen Perio, aged 3, son of John Perio, was left alone in the house. The child played with matches and set fire to its clothes, receiving burns that resulted fatally.

Looking For a Defaulter.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—Papers for the requisition of Louis P. Le Jeune, the defaulting bookkeeper, were signed by Governor Brown yesterday, and detectives have started in search of him.

Proposition Received With Favor.

NASHUA, Feb. 22.—The committee of the New England Ball ball association was here yesterday, with a view of including Nashua in the league. Their proposition received hearty endorsement.

For Charity's Sake.

LYNN, Feb. 22.—The Oxford club held its sixth charity ball last evening. As a result the city hospital will be enriched about $1000, while other charities will also be benefited.

The Irrepressible Ike.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Patrick Henry called at a police station last night and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, for having assaulted and injured him.

These Vessels Are Safe.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 22.—Information of the safety of schooner Florence Randall and brig John McDermott, both largely owned here, was received yesterday.

Drowned In a Tub.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 22.—During the temporary absence of her mother, Mary, the 18-months old daughter of Henry Markie, was drowned in a tub of water.

HER LIEUTENANT.

Young Dr. Westerfield hurried from Paddington station, and in a quarter of an hour he was at home.

"My dear Arthur!" exclaimed Mrs. Westerfield. She put down her pen and dropped the blotting pad hastily over some writing. "I didn't expect you until tomorrow."

Westerfield stooped and kissed his wife.

"I'll go back if you like, sweet."

He called her sweet because her name was Ermyntrude. Besides he was quite a young husband.

"I had an engagement for tonight," she said thoughtfully. I had better put it off."

"Not at all. I shall be out at that lecture."

"Good!" with an air of relief. "What's your book there? Let me look at it."

"Better not, dear. I only bought it just to kill time."

"Sounds like a criminal offense."

"To read many of these things," said Westerfield, taking away the French novel, "is to get a vague impression that there is no honesty or sincerity in the world; that every household is a menage a trois."

"I know what you mean. My new book will have nothing of that in it."

"If it respects the proprieties," remarked Westerfield, "people will think that a man has written it."

"I can't help wishing I had knocked about more," said Mrs. Westerfield thoughtfully.

"Knocked who about?"

"There are such a lot of situations in life that I have never experienced. Now, a man can run about and go just where he pleases."

"I'm afraid it can't be remedied, dear," he said.

"That's just why I'm grumbling. I've been down in the east end while you have been away."

"Not alone, I hope!"

"Oh, no, dear. No. Not alone," Mrs. Westerfield laughed. "I had some one to accompany me."

"I'm glad of that. You can't be too careful."

"That's what I thought. Did your speech go really well at the congress? I bought up all the papers that had reports about it. It seems to me, mister, that if I don't hustle you'll get more talked about than I."

"I like to keep as near you as I can, dear."

"Unhand me, sir, as you value your life!"

At which challenge Westerfield of course came from the other side of the table and kissed her again.

In his absentminded way, Westerfield went round to the Royal institution after dinner without asking Ermyntrude about her appointment. The lecturer did not appear, and he came back. On the table of his study was a card.

"I am going to Hammersmith with Lieutenant Fincham. Back late."

Dr. Westerfield went on with the novel. At page 117 he suddenly stopped.

"Who the devil is Lieutenant Finchum?" he cried.

There was no one in the room to answer. He pressed the bell.

"Maria!"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know"—he picked up the card—"do you know any one named Lieutenant Fincham?"

Maria repressed a broad smile with difficulty.

"Oh, yes, sir," Maria giggled, and coughed a little to pass it off. "Yes, sir, quite well. Called here two or three times since you've been away."

"To see your mistress?"

"Yes, sir. They had dinner together one evening. Seemed very thick with each other, they did. And one night a Captain Somebody called as well, and you should 'eard them two carry on."

"Is—is Lieutenant Fincham young?"

"Mejum age, sir. Not what I should call exactly good looking, and, on the other 'and, not bad. Of course some of 'em in the army, as cook says, are perfect bird frighteners. Cook used to have a young man in the grenadiers, and he told cook a rare joke about one of 'em. It appears"—

"You needn't wait, Maria." He spoke with such unexpected decision that the maid quite started. "If your mistress comes in, ask her to wait for me."

"Very good, sir."

"One moment, Maria. Do you happen to know to what address your mistress has gone?"

"Oh, yes, sir. I know."

"Give it to me at once," he said sternly. "Come, now, let me have no prevarication. This is a matter of nearly life and death."

"Gaw bless my soul!" said Maria, with a confused, flurried manner. "Fancy it coming to this!"

"Give me the address, I say."

Maria gave the address, and Dr. Westerfield took it down. The maid fetched his coat and hat.

"I am going out, Carey." Dr. Westerfield was stopped at the door by a friend "I am just off to Hammersmith to make some inquiries."

"I'll come with you," said Mr. Carey. "I've only just finished work at the Temple, and I was calling to ask when you were expected home. I know Mrs. Westerfield sees scarcely anybody while you are away."

"Scarcely anybody."

"I liked her last book," went on Mr Carey. "What will the next be like?"

"It ought to be very lively," said Westerfield as calmly as he could. "She seems to be taking a lot of trouble over it."

He caught sight of his reflection in a mirror in the hall. We are not all of a military appearance, and it occurred swiftly to Westerfield that he possessed distinctly a civilian style of features.

As the hansom went along Hammersmith way Westerfield thought out the first speech to be addressed to his errant wife.

"My wife has gone out," said Westerfield, leaning over the splashboard, "on some business, and"—

"She is a deuce of a one to work," said Mr. Carey. "Last time I met her she cross-examined me on certain points of law, and I found at the end that I had told her nearly all I knew."

"The information is sure to be useful to her," said the other grimly. "I want to ask you something. If you want a separation from your wife, how would you set about it?"

"As I'm not married," said Mr. Carey looking at the white ash of his cigar, "there is no immediate necessity for me to get a divorce."

"I don't mean you in particular," said Westerfield, with some impatience. "I mean anybody. Supposing I wanted to get rid of my partner."

"It's a very old thing, old chap," said Mr. Carey, "but that is precisely the question, word for word, that Mrs. Westerfield asked me not long since."

"A very natural inquiry on her part."

"But what in the world can you want to know it for? You're not writing a romance, are you?"

"No. There's no romance on my side of the game, Carey. It's all dead earnest."

"Had a row?"

"Not yet. Going to have one, though."

"Nonsense!" cried Mr. Carey joyously. "I'll bet you a half sovereign you don't."

"I haven't had a bet since I left school," said Westerfield, "but I'll take that."

"With young married people," said Mr. Carey wisely, "it is so easy for little disputes to create a great deal of trouble. Now if there's anything of that kind, Westerfield, take my advice and give way."

"I'll give anything else," said Westerfield, "but I'll be hanged if I'll give way."

"There's no question of hanging," said Mr. Carey. "It's not a capital offense. All you've got to do is to use savoir faire."

"Here she is," cried Westerfield.

His young wife, warmly wrapped in furs, was hurrying along. She did not look aside, she did not even glance at the lighted up shop window.

"Let us get out," said Mr. Carey, putting his umbrella up. "And mind, Westerfield, no unnecessary nonsense. I want to win that half sovereign."

It appalled Westerfield to see how calmly his wife accepted their sudden appearance.

"I want to get some cigars," said the adroit Mr. Carey. "You two go on. I shall catch you up."

The two tall young people walked on side by side. The bustle of busses and passing traffic made a serious scene out of the question.

"I'm glad you have come down, Arthur," she said brightly. "I was going to meet some one, but—but they didn't turn up at the time."

"Anybody I know?"

"Oh, no. Oh, dear, no. I shouldn't care for you two to meet. I'm afraid there would be a terrible argument."

"That is quite likely," he said. "I am afraid there must be some argument as it is. I strongly object, Ermyntrude—I very strongly object to these excursions of yours. They are not seemly, they are not discreet, they are not"—

"But I don't go alone," she urged.

"I am afraid," he answered decidedly, "that that does not improve the aspect, so far as I am concerned."

"My dear Arthur," she said, "you must please allow me some liberty."

"I think," he replied stiffly, "that I had better give you all that you want."

"That's what I mean," said Mrs. Westerfield, with eagerness. "For instance, take Lieutenant Fincham."

"I will leave that for you to do."

"Don't be absurd, dear. Now, there's a case where by a little assistance I have been able to get capital stuff for my book."

"Really?" Arthur Westerfield laughed wildly. "Of course anything is justified so long as you get 'copy' out of it."

"Almost anything, dear," she corrected him sedately. "One has, of course, to draw the line somewhere."

"Is there any necessity for that?" It seems to me"—

"Now, just look here."

There was a group round a lamppost. A red banner with lettering upon it stood behind a semicircle of uniformed men and women. A woman was speaking breathlessly with no stops.

"Ho yes my friends come tonight do not delay. I know you're all black hearted sinners"—

"'Ere," said the crowd remonstratively, "cheese it."

"Ho yes you are!" (Still in the same high pitched voice. The speaker pulled her black bonnet a little forward and stuck out one large foot determinedly.) "Ho yes you are all black come and be washed come and be made whiter than snow once I was a sinner like yourselves and I went to theaters I did and I used to go to dawnces"—

"I want to speak to her," said Mrs. Westerfield, "as soon as she has finished. I told you, didn't I, that she had been very good in giving me information. The poor girl tells me she is going to be made a captain soon."

Westerfield put one hand on her shoulder.

"And her name is—is Finch"—

"You've guessed it, mister," said Mrs. Westerfield, with her comic affectation of a nasal twang. "You've guessed it to once."

"I'll say good night to you two young people," said Mr. Carey. "I've got a man to meet at 10."

"One moment, Carey."

Westerfield felt in his pocket and produced a coin and handed it over.

"I thought you'd lose," said Mr. Carey.—St. James Budget.

BEN FARGO'S CLAIM.

"Just as we go to press," announced the New Boston Clarion in its first issue, "we learn that Ben Fargo's claim has been jumped again. Ben's return is expected tomorrow, and we predict that he will attend to the eviction in his usual prompt and thorough manner."

No fault could have been found with this item, except, perhaps, that it might have been a little indefinite to the uninitiated. New Boston fully understood it.

"Who's jumped it this time?" asked Colonel Pride, as Cy Hickson retailed the news to the citizens lounging on the porch of the Eureka general store.

"Dun know," answered the mail carrier. "Didn't stop to find out. Smoke was comin out o' the shack, an a scan'lous lookin linchpin wagin an a pair o' rickety ole mules was standin by."

"Waal," predicted Colonel Pride, "about five minutes after Ben gits there them rickety mules'll be pulling that scandalous looking wagon away from that claim."

"You bet!" agreed the citizens.

"'Pears like Ben Fargo's claim is allus bein jumped."

"Had to laugh, th' other day, as I was ridin past," said Mr. Cy Hickson. "Feller from Mizzury'd jumped the claim that time an was makin a johnny cake in Ben's skillet. 'Five minutes to git your johnny out of my skillet,' says Ben. 'The year 1901 will find me right yere,' says Mizzury. Says Ben, 'This is my claim, an'— 'Mebby 'twuz 'fore I jumped it,' broke in Mizzury, turnin over the johnny cake. 'Yes, an 'twill be soon's you unjump it, which'll be in 'bout three minutes,' says Ben. 'Crack yer whip,' says Mizzury. 'I'm able for you, I reckon; 'sides, the law's on my side, an'— 'Hang the law!' broke in Ben and sailed in. They tangled, an in about two minutes Mizzury found he'd made a mistake. For awhile I 'lowed Ben'd drive his head into the ground. Then, after takin him around awhile, Ben sat on him. 'Whose claim's this now?' says Ben. 'Your title to it 'pears to be a very strong one,' says Mizzury. A little later Mizzury had his team hitched to his wagin an was a eatin his johnny cake as he druv away."

Mr. Ben Fargo, returning to New Boston the following day, became aware that his claim had been jumped.

"Well," he said, half aloud, "I am in a hurry to get to New Boston, but I reckon I can spare time to start this jumper on his way. Not overly well fixed," he commented as he left the road. "Wagon don't look safe, and the mules seem rickety. But they brought the jumper here, and they've got to— Hello, here!"

The presence of the object that he had almost ridden over surprised him a good deal more than the presence of the jumper. It was merely a little grave, roughly rounded up in the midst of the long prairie grass. The clods of the ragged little mound showed that it had been there only a short while. A tattered little prairie rosebush had been planted at the head of the tiny mound. The tips of its leaves had withered, and the blossoms it had borne at transplanting were yellow and shriveled, but one bud had opened, and the ragged little flower, striving its best to be bright and pure, lay on one rough, black clod of the ragged little grave.

"Baby!" Fargo muttered.

At that moment a woman left the shack and came toward the grave. In her hand she bore a cup of water. Her eyes were swollen. Fargo started as he saw her face. Scarcely glancing at him, she returned the salutation and bent and watered the ragged little rosebush.

"Your baby?" Fargo asked awkwardly.

"Yes," the woman answered, choking with her oppressed feeling. "She was all I had"—

She flung herself prone on the grave, embraced the little mound and sobbed aloud.

Fargo looked uncomfortable. "Now don't cry so. I—you—where's your husband? In the shack?"

"No," lifting her face from the clods. "He's dead. I was on my way home. The baby—well, I dug the little grave myself. I had no coffin, and I buried her in her little nightgown. I cannot go on yet—oh, it seems as if I could never go! Maybe the owner would not object if I lived in the shack a little while till"— Fargo squirmed a little uneasily in his saddle. "After a little I must start on toward Indiana."

"What part of Indiana?" Fargo blurted.

"Champion county. The little crossroad village just below Fountainville."

"Ever know a darned fool there named Fargo?"

"Ben Fargo? He wasn't a fool, though. He"—

"Yes, he was, too! Got mad at nothing! Ought to have been shot on the spot."

"No! He—we"—

"Mary, don't you know me?"

"Ben Fargo!"

"Yes; a darned fool. Got mad at nothing."

A little later the dispossessed owner of the shack was smoothing up the mound that covered the child of the person who had jumped his claim. And the jumper sat on the grass near by looking less desolate.

When, later, Mr. Fargo was passing the Eureka general store, he was stopped by Colonel Pride.

"Did the jumper cut up rusty, Ben?"

"Nope!" Fargo answered shortly, moving away.

"Go without trouble?"

"Nope!" More shortly.

"Reckoned he was able for you!"

"Nope!" Further away.

"Waal, then, what did"—

"Nothing. There yet." Fargo turned the corner.

Hickson, the mail carrier, as he was going from New Boston, saw Ben Fargo smoothing the baby's grave and marveled thereat. When he returned from the trip he retailed the news to the prominent citizens.

"Waal, I'm beat," announced Colonel Pride.

"Me, too," agreed several.

The attempt to interview Ben Fargo when next he appeared was not a brilliant success. That personage informed them, first, that whatever occurred at his claim was the business of no one but himself, and, second, that he was both able and willing to thrash any man who desired to make it his business.

No one acknowledged to a desire. But one day The Clarion published the following item of interest:

"Married, this morning, by Rev. Mr. Prouty, at the claim given to the bride by the groom, Mrs. Mary Stone and Mr. Benjamin Fargo."

And this time Ben Fargo's claim staid jumped.—Exchange.

BOTELS.

THE NAUGATUCK,
12 Washington Square,
UPSTAIRS.
D. J. McGowan, Proprietor
Catering for balls, socials and private parties either at the hotel or outside. Special attention to private and theatre parties. Furnished rooms to let.

ANTHONY COTTAGE,
125 Church St., near Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.
Open all the year. J. A. DORTON.

Celebrated Winter Resort.
Park Avenue Hotel,
AIKEN, S. C.
Finest Artesian Water
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Electric Lights.
CHAS. T. KNOWLES,
Bay View House, Jamestown, R. I.
PROPRIETOR.

M. E. TOBIN,
Fine Millinery,
48 WASHINGTON SQ.,
Is now showing some very smart millinery at one half the original price.

Quinine Whiskey
Prevents and Cures a Cold.
CREATEST TONIC KNOWN
Sold in all the principal saloons in Newport.
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Exchange on all parts of Europe for sale at current prices. London Correspondents, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Paris Correspondents, Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co. Foreign money bought and sold; also mutilated currency and silver.
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Upon central, improved, income, title insured property NETTING 8 PER CENT. INTEREST payable at your own bank. CITY AND COUNTY OBLIGATIONS. Safe and profitable.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Stocks, Bonds, Grains, cash or margin. No interest charged on New York stocks.
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New Potatoes,
Hothouse Tomatoes, String Beans,
Green Peas, Mushrooms,
Rhubarb, Cauliflowers, etc.,
AT THE
SEA SIDE MARKET.

FINE
Florida Oranges
25 cents a dozen,
—AT—
F. B. COGGESHALL'S,
WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK:
Geese,
Chickens,
Ducks and
Turkeys
LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.
J. A. & H. H. BARKER,
348 Thames Street.

Cheap Meat.
There is no economy in buying cheap, half-spoiled meat. Pay a trifle more and have your meats delivered clean and wholesome from
A. A. Tilley & Co.
Meats and Groceries.
PHIL STEVENS,
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HARRY K. HOWARD,
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TEACHER OF VIOLIN,
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Orchestral music furnished for any occasion.

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PRIVATE TUTOR,
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
1 School Street. Call from 1.30 to 3 P. M.

MRS. ELEANA G. CRANDALL, Organist Channing Memorial Church, will receive pupils for Piano and Organ Instruction at residence, 199 Spring Street. Accompanist. Call between eleven and two.

H. FERRELETTE GIRARD, BARITONE,
Voice Culture, Italian Method.
Studio, 76 Division Street.

MRS. H. M. SPOONER
Will receive a limited number of pupils in Vocal Instruction.
19 BAY VIEW AVENUE.

NOTICE.
Although I have accepted the position as organist of the Baptist Temple, Fall River, I still intend to retain my residence in Newport and will be pleased to receive applications for instruction in organ, piano and harmony. Address 83 Spring St., or care of Rogers's music store.
EDWARD T. MASON.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborne,
(Organist Central Baptist Church)
Teacher of Organ and Piano and Accompanist
63 Broadway, 6 to 7 P. M.

The Proof of a Pudding is in the Eating."
People must like my
Sweet REFINED Apple Cider
Or I would not be able to sell seven casks in succession at the same stores.
For sale to the trade ONLY, at lowest prices, considering quality. No charge for casks or for delivery.
HENRY A. THORNDIKE,
65 & 67 Bridge Street.

I HAVE ANYTHING
You want in Awning Material of best quality. Prices are low at the new store Mill street.
GEO. NASON

Star Oil Stoves.

No Smell,
No Smoke,
Great Heat at
Small Expense.

Can be seen burning every evening at

W. K. Covell's,

163 Thames Street.

D. G. R. C. C.

The people want
Thames street widened.
The people want
Good sidewalks.
The people want
A new city hall.
The people want
More schoolhouses.

AND,

WE want the **PEOPLE**, when they have a cough, to try

Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial.

Once tried, always used.
For sale by druggists.

Scranton Coal,

OAK, MAPLE AND PINE WOOD.

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LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.

Electric Radiators, Coffee and Teapots, Kettles, Ovens, Sad Irons, Broilers, Toasters, etc., etc.
MOTORS in all sizes.
Stores, offices and residences wired and lighted by Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

Call and see our
New Line of Electric and Gas Shades
In all colors and designs

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Pineapples, Grape Fruit,

Sweet Florida and Navel Oranges.

CARRY BROTHERS,
257 & 259 THAMES STREET.

WE HAVE

Such a lot of new and beautiful rings of every style and price, you should surely come and see them.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
But others, full as pure, may her be seen,
Such as your sweetheart would delight to wear.

HERRMANN'S,
219 THAMES STREET

NEWS.

We would like to have you call and inspect our stock of Pianos. We are sole representatives in Newport for the sale of Steinway & Sons, Gabler and other high grade instruments. Our warerooms now contain a large stock of these superior instruments finished in both ebony and the natural woods, some of them very beautiful. It is a pleasure to show them.

James H. Barney, Jr., & Co.,
Rep. M. Steinert & Sons Co.,
154 Thames Street.

Our Annual Mark Down

ON NEW CANNED GOODS.

We have received a new shipment of Canned Goods and will continue to sell at cut prices this month.

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas at 10c. a tin.
Salmon, 11c. a tin.
String Beans, yellow wax, 13c., 2 for 25c.
String Beans, green, 13c., 2 for 25c.
Lima Beans, 12c. a tin.
Succotash, 11c. a tin.

CAL. FRUITS.

Peaches, Pears, Apricots and Cherries, at 20c. a tin.
Canned Apples, 15c. a tin.
Canned Pineapple, 22c. a tin.
Canned Egg Plums, 18c. a tin.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
323 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

"You Can't Mistake Them."

Wherever you see a yellow coal cart you know that it is **Perry Bros.'**, and you make no mistake in giving your order for coal to the driver of such a team.

These drivers are all picked men, careful teamsters, polite and obliging men with wonderful memories for orders given them for **Perry Bros.'** Coal while on the box of a yellow cart.

"The COAL will be ALL RIGHT."

And as it is a good thing so push it along and add your name to the 109 that will use none other but **Perry Bros.' Coal.**

MAIN OFFICE, 187 THAMES STREET.

CONTINUED.

OUR BARGAIN SALES.

BRING YOUR MONEY.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,

158 THAMES STREET.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF "PINAFORE."

The third performance of "Pinafore" at the Opera House last evening was witnessed by another very large audience, which occupied every seat in the house and filled much of the available standing room. The performance was even better than on either of the previous nights, as is natural, the participants having lost the little embarrassment they may have had, and possessing more confidence in themselves. The principals were again the recipients of many floral tributes from their friends.

It has been decided to give an additional performance of the opera Saturday evening, the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the principals and the chorus. There was such an unusual demand for tickets for the three original performances, and so many were unable to obtain seats, that it is thought that there are still enough persons in Newport to make up another large audience for the benefit performance. It is not at all improbable that many who have already seen the opera will be glad to have an opportunity to see it again. The principals and chorus have done excellent work, and devoted much time to practice, and certainly deserve a rousing benefit. Saturday evening's performance will be given under the management of a committee, for the benefit of all, and no one has a special interest in the proceeds. The former managers, Messrs. Irons, Smith and Commerford, have volunteered their services for the evening, but will not share in the proceeds. The sale of reserved seats will be opened tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and purchasers will be allowed to remain in the Opera House while waiting their turn at the box office.

THE FAIR WILL CONTEST.

A San Francisco despatch says: Reuben H. Lloyd, attorney for Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair, has announced positively that his clients will not be a party to any contest of the will of their father, the late James G. Fair. Charles Fair will contest the will, however. The question of admitting the will to probate was to have come up in the superior court yesterday, and Mr. Fair was present, ready to file his protest, but the whole matter was finally continued till March 2.

THE CUP DEFENDER'S KEEL.

The lead keel for the new cup defender was successfully moulded at Bristol yesterday. The work of running the seventy tons of metal was begun at 6 o'clock in the morning and completed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The reason that so much lead was run so quickly was that the pigs of lead were all heated through yesterday with live steam through a pipe leading into the pile of lead. The great keel is now lying in the south shop, cooling, after which the frames will be set up.

The lead was run in wooden spouts from both furnaces through the windows into the south shop. From the new foundation of the south shop the hot lead was run into the moulds. A number of kegs of lead were placed there, and then the hot lead was run in around it, making it all compact. There were about a dozen men employed on the work, some new hands being taken on within a couple of days. Mr. Nat Herreshoff had the general supervision of the work, and was around the place nearly all day.

The large boiler of pig lead just east of the furnaces was all heated up Wednesday with live steam. The pile was covered with canvas and tied with ropes, so as to hold the heat and keep the lead in a warm condition for melting. There were lines of hose laid from the hydrants near by on the streets in case of fire.

One of the furnaces was cracked somewhat by a heavily loaded team backing into it Wednesday, but there was no delay experienced with this furnace, and everything went along all right.

Foreman Benjamin H. Wood of the boiler shop had charge of the work, and a number of curious persons watched the operation. There wasn't much to be seen, however, and the big mould was safely screened from view inside the shop.

A KANSAS MATRIMONIAL CONTRACT.

Here is a true story. A man living in West Atchison went to western Kansas some years ago, leaving his wife here. He did not write to her, and she lost track of him altogether. Finally she heard that he was dead, and married another man. They lived happily, and several children were born to them. Imagine the woman's surprise a few weeks ago when her first husband returned to town. He called on her and told her that as she was his lawful wife he wanted her to leave the other man. The two men got together and talked the matter over. They went to a certain justice of the peace and caused him to draw up an agreement to the effect that the woman was to live with her first husband a certain length of time, and if she was not satisfied he was to draw off and the other man to take her. The second husband has left town, and she is now living with her first husband. If this arrangement is not satisfactory after the time specified in the contract has expired, the second husband will return and obtain her.—[Atchison Globe.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Miss Abbie Young is visiting in Taunton.

—Mr. George T. Finch of New York is visiting his father, Mr. Benjamin Finch.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Irons of Providence occupied a box at the Opera House last evening.

—The weekly edition of the Daily News, the Newport Journal, will be ready for mailing this afternoon.

—Miss Annie T. Gilpin is visiting Mrs. Roscoe Coleman in Providence, and Miss Gertrude Stevens is guest of Mrs. Josiah Albro in the same city.

—Mr. G. M. Hutton of Baltimore and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden and Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor of New York are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—Mr. Joseph Banigan inspected the W. W. Astor villa which he was here recently, and made an offer for the place for the season, at a rental of $4,000, which was declined.

—A. P. Baker has sold for Miss Lydia A. Stoddard the cottage and lot of land, measuring about 42.25 by 101 feet, and situated on Heath court, to Mary C. Yancey, wife of William Yancey.

—Mr. Daniel Turner Hazard Barnum has just celebrated the fifty sixth anniversary of his birth. He was the happy recipient of an elaborately carved walking stick to commemorate the event, and he takes great pleasure in showing it to his friends.

—Mr. John Worthington, editor of the Herald, who is to read a paper on "Malta" at the next meeting of the Natural History Society, spent several years in Malta in the United States consular service, and his paper will undoubtedly be of much interest.

—The Daily News is authorized to deny the story that Mr. George Gould has leased or shown intention to lease the villa owned by Mr. W. Waldorf Astor. Mr. Baldwin, agent of the Astor property, says that Mr. Gould has made no offer for the Newport place. The property is for rent, and it is understood that the price is $8,000 a year. Mr. Gould contemplates going to Europe this summer, and may later consider coming to Newport this year, but as yet has not contemplated doing so.

—The Plymouth Social Club gave a dance in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, which was well attended. The reception committee included Messrs William E. Barry, Cornelius J. Harrington, Patrick L. Sweeney and William R. Trundy; the committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. C. F. Sullivan, T. J. Lynch, C. J. Beattie and D. A. Bowman; Walter E. Fisher was floor director, Daniel E. Bowman assistant floor director, and Thomas J. Lynch, Cornelius F. Sullivan, Charles J. Beattie and John J. Corcoran, aids.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mrs. William Brown, who has been making her home at Mr. A. Herbert Ward's on Green End avenue, died last evening. Mrs. Brown was a sister of Mrs. A. H. Tilley and Mr. Nathan Barker of Newport, a woman of strong character and much esteemed by those who knew her. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. A. H. Ward of this town and Mrs. James Miller of Orange, N. J., and two sons, Abram A. and Nathan B. Brown of Middletown.

Miss Laura G. Tilley of Newport is spending a few days as guest of Miss Sadie Peckham on Peckham avenue.

There is much sickness in town at the present writing, colds, sore throats and the grip each having a full share of victims.

There is no school today, Washington's birthday. Flags are displayed on the schoolhouses.

Mr. Charles Caswell and wife of Love lane are confined at home by severe colds.

Miss Ida Brown, daughter of Nathan B. Brown, is ill with a cold at her home on Green End avenue.

The first in the series of lectures under the auspices of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be given in the church Monday evening next. The subject is, "How Wide is an Inch," by Rev. A. W. Wright, a former pastor of the church.

The house-warming which was to have been given by Aquidneck Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at the town hall Monday evening will be postponed until Tuesday evening.

Messrs. Rufus Chase, David Chase and Fred Nickerson are in town.

Mr. Stephen B. Congdon is ill at his home on Alley road.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The funeral of Mrs. Isaac M. Rogers took place Thursday noon from the house of her daughter, Mrs. Sylvester Tallman, with whom she had made her home for some years. The services were conducted by Rev. Henry W. McGrone of the Christian Church, South Portsmouth, and the remains were interred in the Union Cemetery. The casket was adorned with a pillow with the word "Mother," a bouquet of white pinks, and a sheaf of wheat. The bearers were Messrs. A. G. Manchester, Edwin F. Manchester, Charles Hazard and Charles Tallman. Mrs. Rogers was a native of Little Compton, the daughter of David White, and had been twice married. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Pitt Littlefield of Middletown and Mrs. Sylvester Tallman of Portsmouth, an aged mother, who is very ill at the present time, and two brothers and two sisters. She was six-five years of age.

Miss Fannie L. Fish died at noon Thursday. She had been seriously ill only three days, and her disease, congestion of the lungs, caused great suffering.

The oldest inhabitant cannot remember a time when there were so many persons sick in the town as at present. It speaks highly for the skill of the two local physicians that there have been so few fatal cases, as the majority of the patients have been and are seriously ill. Beginning with the Middletown line and extending to Stone Bridge road, including the cross roads, a house where all the members are in usual health is an exception, and in many families every member is ill.

Mr. T. D. W. Wood of Fall River has been in town this week.

A quahaug has been found, a young one, measuring six inches in length, five inches in width and three in thickness, and weighing two pounds and three ounces.

Mr. Joseph Coggeshall of Middle road is seriously ill.

The schools closed yesterday for the week in honor of Washington's birthday.

Although Rev. H. W. McGrone officiated at a funeral service yesterday, the condition of his health made it dangerous for him to be out. Mrs. McGrone is confined to her bed.

THE LATE WARD McALLISTER'S ESTATE.

Ward McAllister, it was generally supposed during the society leader's lifetime, was very comfortably off. He was not looked upon as being tremendously rich, but the impression among his friends was that he had an income from property that yielded him between $15,000 and $25,000 a year. It transpired yesterday in proceedings brought in the surrogate's court in New York that Mr. McAllister had no fortune at all, and that all he possessed in the world was personal property worth not more than $10,000. The Newport farm, which he made famous as the scene of his celebrated "farm parties," and the house in which he lived at 16 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, as well as the other family property, belonged to his wife, who was the daughter of a wealthy steamboat owner.

No will was left by Mr. McAllister, so far as can be ascertained, and yesterday an application was made to Surrogate Fitzgerald for the granting of letters of administration upon his estate. The application was made by Anderson, Howland & Murray, in behalf of Louise McAllister, daughter of Mr. McAllister, and in her petition in the court she states that her father left but $10,000 personal property and no real estate. Heyward H. McAllister, who has lived in New York with his father, and Ward McAllister, Jr., whose residence was given as the Union Pacific Club, San Francisco, both waived the service of citations upon themselves, and renounced right to letters of administration upon the estate. Ward McAllister, Jr., was represented by Edward Lauterbach. Both sons consented to the appointment of their sister as administratrix of the estate. Miss McAllister's application was granted, and the Lawyers' Surety Company will furnish bonds of $20,000 for her. Mr. McAllister died January 31 last. On the day he was buried an application was made to the surrogate and an order was granted to permit lawyer Anderson to examine the safe deposit box of Mr. McAllister in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, as it was thought that if there was any will in existence it would be there. An examination was made, but no will was found.—[Letter in Providence Journal.

CHARLES H. YALE'S "NEWEST DEVIL'S AUCTION."

Monday evening next Mr. Charles H. Yale's "Newest Devil's Auction" will be presented at the Opera House. Since seen here last season, this spectacular play has undergone extensive changes and additions, so much so, in fact, that the production is almost entirely new. The Philadelphia Record says: "That age cannot stale, nor custom wither, the infinite variety of the "Devil's Auction" was again shown last evening at Gilmore's Auditorium. No performance of the spectacle in more than a decade has been received with greater enthusiasm in this city, and probably no more entertaining version of the story has ever been given. The evolution of this character of entertainment is to be seen in the "Newest Devil's Auction." The scenery is adequate and beautiful; there are pretty women, and the dances were of a pleasing order; but these elements of the show were overshadowed by the budget of specialities which enliven and brighten at every stage. The story of the Golden Branch is now merely an incident. The most amusing act in last evening's entertainment was the highly acrobatic specialty by Les Freres Caron. More laughter has not been provoked by any act of the kind in late seasons, and the skill of the performers provoked continuous outbursts of applause. The Lorella trio gave a fine illustration at the beginning of the third act. A man is decapitated, and hands, bottles, etc., float through the air. The trick scenery in the second act provoked roars of laughter, and here Gus Bruno, Jr., was seen at his best. The ballet was seen in a series of interesting dances. In the first act a hit was made by four men dressed as ballet dancers. In the second act there was a pretty illuminated march, and the young women of the company were also seen to advantage in "The Palace of Flowers." The scene representing Old Five Points was a faithful picture. Here the Salvation Army band marched on stilts, the last man in the group being as tall as three of them. The "Trials of the Trolley" caused much laughter. Miss Sadie Stephens is a pretty girl, and her impersonation of "Carlos" was excellent throughout. Gus Bruno met all requirements as "Toby."

A LAKE THAT FREEZES ONLY ONCE IN TEN YEARS.

Regardless of the recent severe weather and the fact that the thermometer registered many degrees below zero, the waters of Seneca Lake, in the western part of New York state, remain unfrozen and free from ice. Seneca differs from nearly all of its sister lakes in this section of the state in the fact that it is seldom frozen over. This is believed to be due to the great depth of the lake, and to the fact that it is fed largely by springs along its shores, and, as many think, at its bottom. During the summer season the lake absorbs a vast amount of heat, but, owing to the non-conducting properties of water, it is slow in throwing it off in the winter. For this reason, on many cold winter mornings the lake's surface is covered with vapor, which indicates that the water is warmer than the atmosphere. This vapor is always densest over the deepest portions of the lake, showing that the water along the shores in the shallower parts has to some extent become colder. As the surface of the lake cools, the water gradually commingles with that below, and finally the whole body of the lake becomes cooled. In addition, a heavy body of snow, melting in the spring and flowing into the lake, especially in the case of a freshet, tends to cool the water and render the lake liable to freezing, if the surface is not too much disturbed by the wind. For these reasons the lake sometimes freezes over very late in the spring, even when the temperature is from 15 to 25 above zero. For instance, a thin film of ice covered the lake's surface on the morning of May 5, 1801; May 15, 1872; May 6, 1878, and April 26, 1884.

Many mornings during the last month and a half the mercury has been down to zero or below, and at Monterey last week it even went so low as 30 below, yet the lake had not sufficiently cooled to freeze over. However, the country tributary to the lake is now covered with snow to a depth of from two to three feet, and if the cold should continue for some time yet, and the heavy body of snow goes off in a flood, the lake would undoubtedly freeze over.

In a description of Seneca Lake, Appleton's Encyclopedia states that it was never known to be frozen over until March 22, 1855, but according to a published statement of the late Hon. William C. Coon of Burdett, he, with a party of about twenty, skated across the lake from Glen Eldridge to Watkins and back on the morning of February 28, 1855. The ice was then five inches thick in the middle of the lake, and was clear and solid. March 3, 1868, the lake again froze over, and in 1875, for a period of four weeks and two days prior to March 14, it was frozen over so that persons could cross it many miles from the head. February 21, 1885, it froze over from shore to shore out as far as the eye could reach, and four days later a grand carnival was held on the ice in the evening. About 1,000 persons assembled, coming from Elmira and other places by train, and from all the surrounding country in sleighs. January 16, 1893, an unusually early date, the head of the lake froze from shore to shore out a distance of about twenty rods, but the ice lasted only a few days. By observation many people have come to expect the lake to freeze over once in every ten years, and according to such calculations it should freeze this winter, for, by reference to the dates mentioned, it will be seen that it froze over in 1855, in 1863, in 1875, and in 1885.—[Watkins's letter in New York Times.

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